The New-York Times.

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THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

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General Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. Halcrow, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 20th November, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The news by both arrivals has been anticipated.

The *Norwegian* arrived at Londonderry on the forenoon of the 21st, and reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 22d ult.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes on the evening of the 21st November: "The only foreign political news of the slightest interest, to-day, is a report, very generally credited, that France has determined to proffer her mediation to the American belligerents alone, as England and Russia hold aloof, having reason to suppose that it will be favorably received both at New-York and Washington. The report is vouched for by the *Esprit Public*, a weekly paper, which occasionally picks up authentic information in the antechambers of the various Government offices."

In connection with the British bark *Blanche*, the Madrid Government has demanded that the extent of six miles from the coast of Cuba shall henceforth be considered to constitute Spanish water.

The oil refinery of Messrs. Price & Co., of Blackfriars, London, had been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £60,000.

The London *Times* accepts the appointment of Baron Gros as Ambassador to London as a compliment to the Court and people of England, and as a pledge of the Emperor's desire to remain in amity and alliance with England.

According to the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, several agents who have proceeded lately to the Southern States report in their advices, received at Liverpool, that they cannot now purchase cotton direct from the Confederate Government. It appears that the Southern Confederacy are making large purchases of cotton, which they intend to hold for some time. The dispatch distinctly states that "the Confederate Government are not sellers of cotton; they are buyers." We believe we are correct in stating that the agents of several British merchants at Charleston have been also refused cotton, although tempting offers were made. The only way now to purchase cotton in the South is direct from the planters, and that in a short time will not be obtainable if the Confederacy carry out their present scheme.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

An Insight into the Motive for the French Mediation Proposition—The Measure one for Internal Effect—Bearing of the Recent Democratic Successes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

We begin to see more clearly into the motive of the French proposition for an armistice. The evidence is overwhelming in favor of the supposition that it is a measure of internal policy, conceived and elaborated with the view of conciliating the suffering classes of France. When the poor of France suffer they have been taught to look to the Government for relief, and in the present case the Government has put itself into a position which enables it to say: "You see that I have done all I could; your surplus of suffering arises from the arrest of the trade with America and the blockade of the cotton ports; I have asked for the cessation of hostilities and the opening of the blockaded ports, but I have not succeeded; the perfidious English, while appearing to desire this measure, have in fact refused to aid me."

In my last letter I took it for granted that during the proposed six months' armistice the contending parties in America were to be consulted as to whether the blockaded ports were to be opened to trade or not. I now learn that the French Government intended, on the contrary, that the opening of the ports and the resumption of trade should be one of the fixed conditions of the armistice. This of itself proves that the document was written for home consumption, for we will not do M. Drouyn de L'Huys the injustice to suppose that he thought the Government and people of the United States—not even the Democratic party, upon whom our foreign enemies now so confidently count—would accept so gross an absurdity as that. But a demand for the opening of the ports catches the eye of the French people, and that is the principal thing.

Nevertheless, the French Government was anxious that its proposition should be accepted, and there is reason to believe is irritated at its rejection by England. The French Government, if I am correctly informed, cares little how the war terminates in America; it will admit a reconstruction of the Union or its disintegration with about equal indifference, and if, under the proposed armistice, a reconstruction would have reestablished trade the soonest, it would have thrown all its weight in favor of reconstruction.

It was a knowledge of this fact which induced England to refuse to enter the alliance on an armistice, for it is a settled policy of England to allow us to go to pieces, and that country will not engage itself in any alliance which may force it to become a party to a reconstruction of the Union. Moreover, the English Cabinet have no confidence in Napoleon, and hesitate a long while before signing any paper on which his name appears as a joint operator in the negotiation. Thus on the surface the English are playing the *beau rôle* in the affair, while in reality their designs toward the United States are not so friendly as those of France, and it is quite probable that if France had proposed some measure less innocent than an armistice, England would have given it more serious consideration.

The French and English papers are giving the public the impression that France will not stop where she is in her efforts toward a pacification of the belligerents in the United States. I learn, on the contrary, that there is no thought for the present of pushing matters further, and that the Government will wait to see what turn affairs may take in the United States this Winter. One of the friendly papers, however, is much alarmed at the attitude of the French Government, and seems to think that the only salvation of the United States lies in the continued neutrality of England. And in this connection it exclaims: "Is it not strange that the sons of Lord North and of Cornwallis should now be forced to stand between the American Republic and the nation which gave birth to Lafayette and Rochambeau?"

I have every reason to believe, however, that such explanations have been sent by the French Government to Washington as will relieve our Government of any uneasiness as to the motives of the French Government in proposing an armistice, or as to their general sentiment toward the United States.

The papers in the interest of the French Government, and even the *Moniteur*, appear to deem it necessary to defend the Government from the affront it has received in the rejection of its propositions by England and Russia. Their principal argument is based upon the success of the Democrats in New-York, (news of which arrived two days ago,) for this party, according to these journals, will be willing to accept the armistice offered by France. The difficulty as to the question of opportunity raised by England and Russia is therefore done away with, and they see no reason why those two countries should not now come into the arrangement, and propose the armistice to the Americans.

It is of the first importance that the Democratic Party should know the odious *rôle* they are being made to play, and the absolute treason to which they are lending themselves—it is to be hoped incontinently. The *Patrie*, the paper which has thus far shown itself the best informed on the movements of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and which is probably his organ, says that "the party which has just succeeded in New-York (the Democrats) is the party to which the Emperor's armistice circular was addressed."

Thus, although the armistice circular was mostly or even wholly provoked by domestic exigencies, it would have been without a semblance of excuse, even to Frenchmen, if the conduct of the Democratic party in America had not been such as to invite this attempt at intervention. The Democratic party is therefore in part responsible for this attitude of the foreign Powers, and it owes it to itself and the country to call a public meeting to solemnly deny, in the face of Europe, the treason of which foreign nations suppose it to be guilty. Anything less than this will leave that party in a most disgraceful position on the page of history.

At home, where you understand the *roueries* of political life, and the secret motives of action of political parties, these changes produce but little effect on the public mind. But they are not so understood abroad, and at a time like the present, when all Europe is interested in American affairs, and watching the progress of events with breathless interest, you cannot say that you are independent of foreign opinion or sentiment in regard to you, nor can you afford to have foreign nations so thoroughly deceived as to the real state of parties and opinions. The foreign journals are filled with these false appreciations of American politics, and there seems to be no antidote to correct them.

The execution of ten prisoners in Missouri by a National officer has furnished another pretext to the secession journals on which to urge the armistice. The affair is painted in all colors, and is added to the category of Butler's crimes as a sort of postscript to the death-knell of American civilization.

I ought to say in conclusion on the subject of the armistice proposition, that it is not popular with the intelligent part of the French people, and that they admit it to be Government manœuvre for interior purposes.

The English Cabinet, I am informed, are furious at the publication of the documents by the French Government, and pronounce it a shabby diplomatic trick. It is probable the two Governments will not again seek to come to an understanding on the American question.

Mr. Slidell has had but one interview with the Emperor, and that was on the 30th ultimo, the day on which the armistice proposition was dated.

Mlle. Patti, of New-York, made her *début* before a French audience at the Italian Opera two evenings ago in the Somnambula, and had a reception which consecrates her as an artist of the first rank.

Malakoff.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE BOULEVARD PRINCE EUGENE—ITS POSTPONEMENT AND THE REASON—A PLOT REVEALED—ARRESTS—AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN SAVES THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

At one extremity of the Faubourg St. Antoine is the Place du Trône, a large circular square, so called from the fact that in 1660 the citizens of Paris erected here a throne upon which Louis XIV. and Marie Therese, of Austria, were seated, the 26th day of August, to receive the oath of fealty of the people. This square also figured conspicuously in the bloody scenes of the First Revolution. Its name was changed to the "Place du Trône Renversé," and as an appropriate inauguration, the *canaille* erected here a guillotine, upon which 1,927 persons expatiated the atrocious crime of denouncing Robespierre as a tyrant.

In 1670, by order of Louis XIV., the foundations of an "Arc de Triomph" were laid in this square, the plans were furnished by the celebrated Perrault, the author of the colonnade of the Louvre, and it was intended to surpass in point of magnificence all cotemporary works. The project, however, was shortly afterward abandoned, and with the exception of two columns—the *parillous* of the ancient *barriere*—the square, until recently, has remained devoid of ornament. However, the present Emperor has for some time contemplated the erection here of a triumphal arch, commemorative of the exploits of the army in Italy, the Crimea, Algeria and China, and intended to be as well an enduring chronicle of his own glory. And as it seems to be a part of his ambition to eclipse all his predecessors in the construction of splendid public works, it was decided that white marble, which is as much a curiosity in Paris as gold in the "Southern Confederacy," should be employed in its construction. Obviously, a work involving such a vast expenditure of time, labor, money and brains, as well as the reputation of certain ambitious architects, should be attended with considerable circumspection both in its design and execution. Accordingly, it was pronounced essential to entire success, that a model should be executed in plaster and stone, as a prelude to the same, and which in conjunction with a splendid fountain, was intended also to subserve the end of lending greater *eclat* to the inauguration of a boulevard recently opened, and which connects with the Place du Trône. This street, although inferior in extent and beauty to any one of our New-York avenues, has, very unfortunately for the public purse, been named after the Prince Eugene. For this reason it became in the royal estimation a sheer matter of necessity to signalize the event of its inauguration by a *fête*, the magnificence and cost of which should bewilder and stupify Paris itself. In the furtherance of this project, nearly a thousand masons, carpenters, sculptors, laborers, &c., commenced three months since the work of preparation. In their hands the Place du Trône underwent a wonderful transformation; all the old landmarks soon disappeared, and the square became by turns a quagmire, a sand-bank and a lumber yard. New streets were opened upon either side, a splendid colonnade soon swept in a circle about the place, a noble fountain sprung up as by magic in the centre, and a hundred busy hands were soon engaged upon the work of completing the "Arc de Triomph," which occupied the centre of the colonnade. A few days before the 15th, (the day designated for the inauguration,) all had been completed, the last statue had been adjusted in its proper niche, every vestige of scaffolding had disappeared; the fountain had been pronounced satisfactory, and in a condition to contribute largely to the interest of the occasion; all the arrangements for illuminations had been completed; eagles in all the glory of Dutch metal, and perched upon the omnipotent "N," greeted the eye in every direction; in short, every thing was in readiness for the reception of His Majesty. But *tout à coup*, and upon the very eve of its accomplishment, the programme was changed. The *Moniteur* announced that the Emperor had never contemplated inaugurating the boulevard upon the 15th, while simultaneously the fountain was condemned and ordered to be rebuilt, thus ruthlessly sacrificing six young ladies in low-necked dresses, all in plaster, as well as eight most dignified lions, who were intrusted with the responsibility of propping up a perfect cyclops of a plaster image facetiously termed "Glory." There was something very suspicious as well as mysterious in this sudden postponement of the *fête*. Nobody believed while they asserted that the remodeling of the fountain was even remotely connected with the adjournment. Conjecture was baffled for a moment, while timid people in the vicinity were seized with a vague fear that it portended evil. Very naturally I shared in the general curiosity and after considerable investigation I learned the following facts. A few days before the 15th an individual presented himself to the Prefecture of Police, and made revelations which resulted in the postponement of the *fête* and the immediate arrest of one hundred and twenty persons charged with being connected in a conspiracy against the Government. The Place du Trône had been chosen as the field of operations, numerous *bombs* were to be brought into requisition as the means of making quick work with the Emperor, and a grand demonstration was to follow this event for the purpose of precipitating the city into a revolution. Beyond these meagre details all is shrouded in mystery, the names of the conspirators and the source of the complot being equally unknown.

Whether the scheme originated with the avowedly hostile Democratic party of France or whether it be simply an attempt at revolution made by some discontented laborers, is equally a matter of speculation. It may be that the *ouvriers* are not the culpable parties, but that, encouraged by their murmurs of dissatisfaction at the enormous expense attendant upon an unimportant *fête*, and which they assert might better be employed in constructing houses for them, a *political clique*, possibly the authors of the opera-house episode in 1857, have again essayed to subvert the Government, with the coöperation of the *ouvriers* the assistance of whom would be indispensable to the consummation of their plans. This theory would partially accord with the assertions of those who believe in the unqualified loyalty of the French people. Whether it be correct or not, time must demonstrate.

G. W. A.

P. S.—As I was about to mail this letter I learned the following additional intelligence: The individual to whom the Government is indebted for detecting and revealing the conspirators is an American captain. A vessel had been freighted at Plymouth with bombs encased in zinc, which was destined for Calais, and eventually the Place du Trône. It would seem that the affair thus was wholly political.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF BRITISH UPON AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Liverpool *Post* has the following:

"In reference to the steamer No. "292," said to have been built as a cruiser for the Confederates, she has been built by Messrs. Laird for James Beasley, Esq., for river purposes in China, and is registered in his name. Messrs. Laird's vessels are numbered as their keels are laid and entered in their books during construction under the said number, whence this is 292. She is called the *Defiance*, and is a paddle steamer of 140 tons. She will leave the Mersey in a day or two for China."

The London *Times* replies to the complaints of Mr. Seward in regard to the *Alabama*, and contends that he has no ground of complaint against England, and that Capt. Semmes is no more a pirate than Gen. Jackson is a brigand, and that the *Alabama* is doing no more than what the Northerners are doing every day themselves. The article concludes as follows:

"As to our own part in this affair, that can be very briefly dispatched. Strictly speaking, we should not, as neutrals, knowingly supply either belligerent with munitions of war; but in such cases private neutral merchants usually shut their eyes to the destination of cargoes, and ask no questions of customers who come with money in their hands. If the aid of the Government were invoked, it would, we have no doubt, be given to prevent such equipments as that of the *Alabama*, but how could Mr. Adams interfere to prevent consignments which his employers were making every day?

The Americans, always sticklers for neutral privileges, did exactly as we have done during the Crimean war, and President Pierce was at the pains of asserting their full right to do so, in one of his Messages to Congress. He plainly said that the Americans sold munitions of war to all buyers, without troubling themselves about the ports to which the goods would be consigned, or the purposes to which they would be put. This, and no more, is what we have done ourselves. We have served the Federals and we have served the Confederates, each customer according to his wants. The Federals wanted weapons to equip an army. The Confederates wanted a ship to begin a navy. We sold the steamer as we sold the rifles, and precisely as the Americans sold ships to the Russians in the war of 1856. For that matter, indeed, there was much less mystery made about the *Grand Admiral* than there was about the *Alabama*. The *Alabama* was sent from a "friendly shore," no doubt, but from the same "friendly shores" were sent those countless cargoes of cannon, caissons, rifles, and gunpowder, which enabled the Federal army to keep the field. If we violated "international law" in one case, we violated it in the other; but the Washington Government will find it hard to impeach as a crime what is simply a repetition of its own deliberate proceedings, or to indict as indicating an unfriendly policy, a system from which they themselves have taken notoriously the greatest advantage."

The *Morning Post* replies to the complaints in a precisely similar strain, and affirms that nothing has been done in England for either party but what Englishmen as neutrals had a full right to do. The article winds up as follows:

"The absurdity of the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the intemperate tone of Mr. Seward's observations thereon, are, however, redeemed by the kindheartedness of some suggestions thrown out in New-York that contributions in cargoes of grain should be made for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. Those suggestions may not be carried into effect, but England will not forget that amongst the population of the Northern States were found those, (and we believe they are many,) who, though themselves weighed down with no mean burdens, could still extend a helping hand to their distressed kindred on this side of the Atlantic."

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., ON INTERVENTION.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 22.

Last evening Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in St. George's Hall, Bradford. Mr. Alderman Brown occupied the Chair, and introduced the honorable gentleman. Mr. Forster, who was received with hearty cheers, said he would not give the history of the past session, but take counsel with his constituents on the present state of home and foreign politics. With regard to himself, he had judged each question upon its own merits, independently of its effect upon parties, and he hoped that his constituents would not take offence at his having voted sometimes contrary to their opinions. But politics were not in a healthy state when a man who wished to do what was right could take an independent course. He did not approve of the ministerial policy in foreign affairs, about which the country just now heard a great deal more than it did about reform. In this respect he had more confidence in Russell and Palmerston than in Disraeli and Derby. [Hear, hear.] The Ministry had consistently carried out the principle of non-intervention, while Mr. Disraeli had found excuses for the French occupation of Rome, and leading members of his party and the Tory Press had urged intervention in American affairs.

His duty, as a member of the House of Commons was, he considered, to support Lord Russell when he upheld the principle of non-intervention, and protested in the councils of Europe—which was every day becoming more and more a vast commonwealth—against the Emperor of the French, by his soldiers, compelling the Romans to submit to a Government of which they did not approve. [Applause.] The contrast between Italy and America was sad—in the former liberty was impelling to union, in the latter country Slavery had driven the people to disunion. He thanked the Government for keeping us clear of the American imbroglio, and would support them in their continuance of the same policy. [Applause.] The abstinence of the Government from interference had not been an easy matter, against the ingenious efforts of a party in the House of Commons to involve us in that war. There had been attempts to force us to a premature recognition of the Confederate States, which would have been a breach of international law, and therefore he opposed them. The next attempt was to induce us to break the blockade, on the contradictory grounds that it was inefficient, and that it was so efficient as to be causing great distress. He had not studied the question of blockades sufficiently to commit himself, yet it appeared to him that there was much truth in what Mr. Cobden had said on the subject. [Applause.] It would have been a great breach of international law for England to have broken the blockade. The next attempt was Mr. Lindsay's motion to offer mediation, which sounded very plausible, but concealed a threat which America would certainly have resented. The next was the French overture of joint mediation. But we had no reason to suppose that exhortation and entreaty would be of any avail. If they were of any avail, the public opinion of Europe would have stopped the war long since. But the French offer was intended to go further, and to insist on the cessation of hostilities. The argument was, that we must forget abstract principles in the practical good that would be achieved for the Americans and ourselves. Such an argument was fallacious, because it was by no means certain that such an interference would not involve us in war with the United States, (which would be the most costly and extravagant mode of relieving our present distress,) because it would raise the warlike zeal of the Northerners until it equaled that of the Southerners, which it did not at present, and because he thought it was undesirable that our foreign policy should be inextricably involved in the wishes and plans of Louis Napoleon. Before considering whether they would like the responsibility of forcing an end to the war, they must ask why the men of Lancashire were suffering. It was because certain men in the United States had rebelled rather than relinquish their determination to spread Slavery over the vast territories of the United States. Whatever might have been his hearers' opinion as to whether the Northern States should have let the rebels or seceders go, there could be no doubt that every Government would, from a mere feeling of preservation, have done as did the United States, and would have attempted to put down such a rebellion—[hear hear.] In saying this he did not deny the courage and endurance of the Southerners in their bad cause, nor would he conceal his abhorrence of Gen. Butler's tyranny. But it was curious that, considering the feeling which existed in England against Slavery, every idea of intervention had been in favor of the slaveholder. *His sympathy for his suffering fellow countrymen in Lancashire would never lead him to consent to an intervention which would result in the perpetuation of Slavery.* [Applause.] There were three ways by which peace might be restored. The North and South might remain separate, with liberty to act as they deemed expedient; they might have separation or reunion, with Slavery predominant. But none of these courses would bring permanent peace to that vast country or progress to her industry, nor could he assent to the doctrines expressed by Mr. Gladstone when he said that to recognize the South as a distinct people would insure the abolition of Slavery. In conclusion, he referred to the distress in Lancashire. If it should be found necessary he would gladly vote a portion of the public money for the support of the unemployed operatives, but he would much prefer that the distress should be relieved by private means, which could be done if everyone would do all in his power. (Hear, hear.) The question of the best means of meeting the distress must be the first consideration of Parliament. The result of the crisis might be to make them poorer in material wealth; but, if the principles hitherto acted upon were maintained, they would come out of the difficulty richer in everything that could elevate them as a people. (Applause.) A vote of thanks to Mr. Forster, for his conduct in Parliament, and for his speech, was passed with acclamation, and the meeting separated.

ENLISTMENTS FOR AMERICA IN IRELAND.

From the Dublin Nation.

Lecturers and others are going about the country, and one of the inducements they employ to ensnare the peasantry is to affirm that the moment they have settled with the Southern rebels, the American Government will turn upon England for her perfidies, and free Ireland. We know the bait that is being held before the eyes of our countrymen. It is that of a possible war between the Northern States and England. Well, let such a war come, and then the Irish people will know what to say to it. When the *Trent* difficulty seemed likely to lead to a rupture, their sentiments were very plainly expressed. Let us wait and see what quarrel may arise out of those ticklish naval questions that will be coming up from day to day while the contest between North and South continues. When we see one plank of an American ship destroyed by guns that speak from under the shadow of the Union Jack, then a duty will be placed upon the people of Ireland which we trust they will be able to discharge. But the chance of such an event will not be improved by an emigration of Irishmen to slay the people of the Southern Confederacy. The dust of gallant Irish hearts will be making the grass grow in Virginia, while Ireland's opportunity may come from another quarter, and find Ireland too weak to avail of it. *We protest against any enlistment in this country for either of the American parties so long as America is not at war with some foreign Power that is also a foe to Ireland*; and we warn our countrymen, by their love of Ireland and their love of honor, against giving any countenance or support to the recruiting agents who are now going about this country.

The Russian Note on Mediation.

The following is the full text of the Russian reply to the French proposal of mediation in America:

DISPATCH OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO M. D'OUBRIL, CHARGE D'AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 8, 1862.

Sir: I transmit to you herewith a copy of a dispatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, which the Duke of Montebello was desired to communicate to us. It relates to the affairs of North America, and has for its end to invite us to an understanding with France and England, in order to profit by the present weariness of parties by proposing in common a suspension of hostilities. In reply to this overture, I have reminded the Ambassador of France of the solicitude which our august master has not ceased to devote to the American conflict since the moment when it broke out—a solicitude caused by the amicable relations existing between the two countries, and of which the Imperial Cabinet has given public proof. I have assured him that nothing would be more agreeable to our wishes than to be able to accelerate the termination of a strife which we deplore, and that for that purpose our Minister at Washington has orders to seize all favorable occasions for recommending moderation and conciliation, in order to appease conflicting passions, and bring the interests at stake to a wise settlement. I have acknowledged that these counsels would be of so much the greater value if they were given simultaneously in the same amicable form by the great Powers which are interested in the issue of this struggle. But I have added that, in our judgment, it was necessary, above all, to avoid the appearance of any pressure of a nature to wound public sentiment in the United States, and to excite sensibilities very ready to be aroused at the bare idea of foreign intervention. Now, according to the information we possess up to this time, we are led to believe that a combined movement on the part of France, England and Russia, however conciliatory it might be, and with whatever precaution it might be surrounded, if it presented itself under an official and collective character, would be liable to issue in a result opposed to that pacification which is the object of the three Courts. We have concluded that if the French Government persist in thinking a formal and collective step opportune, and if the Cabinet of London shares this opinion, it would be impossible for us, at the distance at which we are placed, to anticipate the reception which such a proceeding would naturally meet with. But if in this case our Minister does not participate officially, his moral support is not the less assured beforehand to every attempt at conciliation. In sending this to his colleagues of France and England, under the official form which he will believe is the fittest to avert the appearance of a pressure, M. de Stoeckl will but continue the attitude and language which, by the orders of our august master, he has not ceased to maintain since the commencement of the American difference. It is in this sense that I request you to explain yourself to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the communication which he has sent us. Receive, &c., &c.,

GORTSCHAKOFF.

Another Letter from Garibaldi.

Wm. Cornell Jewett, of Colorado Territory, having written to Garibaldi, urging the expediency of international arbitration in America, had received the following reply:

Pisa, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Sir: I am desired by Gen. Garibaldi to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which he would have answered himself but for the state of his health.

Gen. Garibaldi always takes the deepest interest in the American question. Nothing could please him more than the abolition of Slavery. He considers it as being at once a curse and a disgrace to a free people. Abolition, according to him, ought to be full, unconditional. For him, and those who march under his flag, human rights are before constitutional rights. Humanity must come first; commercial interests, individual prosperity, afterwards.

As to the Roman question, Garibaldi's opinion is, that Rome is ours, and that it must be given to us, let the French Emperor like it or not.

With Gen. Garibaldi's kind compliments, believe me, yours, very obedient,

CLEMENTE CORTI.

Wm. Cornell Jewett, Esq.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Recent Expedition to Greenbriar County.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 5.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Camp Somerville, Va., Nov. 12, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Crook, Commanding Kanawha Division:

Sir: I herewith submit a report of my expedition into Greenbriar County.

On the 9th inst., proceeding agreeable to order, I bivouacked three miles beyond Gauley River; on the morning I marched all day without interruption, but learned that Gen. Jenkins, with 2,500 men, in addition to Col. Dunn's force, occupied the country before me, stationed as follows: Col. Dunn's command between Lewisburgh and Frankfort; the Fourteenth Regular Virginia Cavalry at Williamsburgh; one regiment of cavalry at Meadow Bluffs, pasturing horses, with a battalion of 400 cavalry on the Wilderness Road as a guard; a small force at White Sulphur; and Gen. Jenkins with the remainder of his command on Muddy Creek, eight miles from Lewisburgh.

I, however, pushed forward until within three miles of Williamsburgh, where I came upon a wagon-train belonging to Gen. Jenkins' command. They were encamped for the night, intending to load with wheat the following day. I surrounded and captured the whole, consisting of prisoners and property, as follows: Nine prisoners, named J. L. Evans, Captain and Acting-Assistant Commissary; William L. Evans, Wagon-Master; two wagoners, (enlisted men;) three wagoners, (citizens;) two negro wagoners, and two citizens, who were present, and interested in the grain.

The property taken is as follows: 29 horses, 4 mules, and 24 sets of harness. After setting fire to and destroying the wagons, and the grain with the building it was stored in, I set out on my return, meeting Capt. Smith with his command on Cherry River, ten miles from Gauley River Ford.

I arrived in this camp with the above prisoners, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 11th ult. I found the roads very bad, impassable for wagons. Grain was very scarce. I could procure but two feeds for my horse while gone.

The grain destroyed was about 250 bushels of wheat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. GILMORE,

Capt. Commanding Kanawha Division.

P.S.—One of the citizens taken, Thomas C. McClintock, has heretofore taken the oath, and is the man who bought the wheat.

G. W. G.

THE BATTLE OF KANE HILL, ARK.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM GEN. BLUNT.

Two Pieces of Artillery Captured—Quantril's Band in the Fight.

Headquarters First Division Army of the Frontier, Cane Hill, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

Gen. Marmaduke continued his flight all night after the battle of the 28th inst., and is now in Van Buren, Arkansas. Gen. Hindman was expected to reinforce him at this place on the evening of that day. Prisoners, of whom I captured twenty-five, state that Marmaduke's force was 11,000. They were compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery disabled by my batteries. A number of their officers are killed, among them a Lieut.-Col. Monroe, of a Texas regiment, and a Capt. Martin, of an Arkansas regiment.

The notorious Quantril and his band were engaged in the fight, with Col. Shelby and Emmett McDonald commanding the rear guard in the retreat across the Boston Mountains. They fought desperately. Some of Quantril's men were killed and others taken prisoners. My loss in killed is five, and four more were mortally wounded—one of whom, Lieut.-Col. Jewell, Sixth Kansas, has since died. Lieut. Campbell, Kansas Sixth, was taken prisoner.

The loss of the enemy in killed was about seventy-five. They carried most of their wounded off the field, and sent them to houses on the right and left of the road and battle-ground.

All regret the death of Lieut.-Col. Jewell, as he was a brave and gallant officer.

Two contrabands arrived to-day from Van Buren, who state that Hindman, with 12,000 infantry, crossed the Arkansas River from the South on Tuesday last, for the purpose of moving up to reinforce Marmaduke, but that they have now all returned to their hole.

My transportation has just come up. I occupy the same position occupied by Marmaduke when I attacked him, and intend holding it.

Respectfully,

JAMES G. BLUNT, Brig.-General.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Another Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

An official report of mine, made to President Lincoln, March 30, 1861, on our Souther forts, was published on the 21st of October last. To this Ex-President Buchanan replied at great length in the same month. A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this paper shall terminate my part in this controversy.

Mr. Buchanan has intimated that I have been actuated by a feeling of personal ill-will toward him. This is unjust. I had no private resentment to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remembered the many official courtesies received from him as well as from Mr. Floyd, both as Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation.

I had said that, with a view to the meditated rebellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 115,000 extra* stands of muskets and rifles from Northern depositaries to Southern arsenals. To this Mr. B. now replies in substance—1. That the transfers were made under an order dated nearly a year before Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. True; but if Mr. B. has persuaded himself that the revolt had not long before been planned, (dependent on the election of *any* Northern man,) it is not likely that he will ever make a second convert to that opinion. He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms transferred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. 3. He says that the muskets (105,000) were condemned, and that purchasers could not be found for many of them at $2 50 each. Now, here is an official statement, made to me eighteen months ago, (just received from my papers at Washington, showing that 65,000 of those arms were "percussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,000 others, termed "muskets altered to percussion," with 10,000 "percussion rifles"—not one of the 115,000 was ever "condemned," but all precisely like most of the small arms issued to our troops (regular and volunteer) in 1861. 4. Mr. Buchanan further intimates that those arms were transferred to equalize, in some degree, the deposits among the different States, as if these had any State pride in allowing *storage* to the property of the United States within their particular limits. If so, why not establish storage places in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, within which the United States has had no deposit of arms and no arsenal? 5. Mr. B. supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "stolen." In my rejoinder to him, I nowhere use that term, because I knew the transaction, though very quietly conducted, was officially recorded, and the freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new depositories.

Mr. Buchanan mixes up—perhaps I ought rather to say *seems to confound*—quite a different class of arms with the foregoing, viz.: the quotas of arms distributed among the several States under the annual appropriations toward arming the whole body of the militia of the Union. Thus he says: "The Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quotas of arms to which they were entitled by law." This is most strange, contrasted with information given to me last year, and with a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer—not of the Ordnance Bureau—in these words and figures:

"Rhode Island, Delaware, and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860) their annual quotas of arms for that year, and Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky only in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kansas were, by order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their quotas for eighteen sixty-one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in part."

This *advance* of arms to eight Southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time, of the 115,000 muskets and rifles.

In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pittsburgh to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Buchanan has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was countermanded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in the declarations that I gave information to Mr. Secretary Holt that the shipment had commenced, and that he ordered the guns be relanded, and stopped the robbery.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1862.

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* Over and above the previous and usual deposits in the Southern arsenals.

☞ Rev. Mr. Richardson will give his views of the state of the country, and what the people ought to do about the war, at the Church of the Puritans to-morrow evening. He is Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass., and speaks as representing the Puritans of his own State. Go to hear him.

Brooklyn City Court—Monday, Dec. 8—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to the act which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, embracing estimates of receipts and disbursements and plans of revenue, he submits, respectfully, the following views and statements:

The breaking out of the existing rebellion, soon after the incoming of the present Administration, demanded the employment of all necessary means for the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Republic, and for the maintenance of the constitutional supremacy of the whole people, through their National Government, over every State and every citizen.

To authorize and prescribe the employment of these means was the peculiar province of Congress; to call forth and direct the armed force, which might be authorized, belonged to the President, and, under him, to the Departments of War and of the Navy; while to provide the means to meet authorized expenditures in its employment devolved, under the legislation of Congress and the direction of the President, on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Varying exigencies have required adapted measures and necessitated unanticipated expenditures. Estimates, correct when made, have been rendered inaccurate by changed circumstances. Such conditions always attend war, whether external or civil, and we could not hope to escape them.

It is not, therefore, matter of surprise that the estimates submitted in July, 1861, for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were exceeded by the actual expenditures, or that those submitted in December, for the year which will end on the 30th of June, 1863, will probably be, in like manner, exceeded.

The estimates of the Secretary must, necessarily, be derived chiefly from information furnished by other heads of departments; and this information, adjusted to existing and probable circumstances, cannot possibly anticipate all the vicissitudes of war or of legislation. Thus, the estimates for the last fiscal year, submitted at the July session of 1861, were based on estimates of the War Department for an army, including regulars and volunteers, of three hundred thousand men; and from the Navy Department, for a naval force quite inconsiderable in comparison with that afterwards found to be indispensable. Congress, thinking the proposed military force inadequate, provided for a volunteer army of five hundred thousand men, besides regular troops and special corps, numbering, together, over fifty thousand, and also for considerable additions to various corps, and a large increase of pay and rations. The estimates of July required, of course, correction in December.

So, also, the estimates for the current fiscal year, submitted at the last session, were framed in substantial accordance with information furnished by the several departments. The necessities of the war, however, rendered it expedient in the judgment of the Executive and of Congress, to call for three hundred thousand men in addition to these. The estimates, of course, must again prove inadequate.

The increase of the army, however, did not greatly affect disbursements between the date of the December report and the close of the then current fiscal year. The increase of debt, therefore, did not exceed the December estimate. On the contrary, while the estimate anticipated a public debt on the 30th of June, 1862, of $517,372,802 93, its actual amount on that day was $514,211,371 92. This amount, of course, does not include unascertained claims, but only that debt, the evidences of which exist in the treasury, upon its books, or in the form of requisitions in favor of creditors, or of disbursing officers. It is not probable, however, that at the date named, these claims much, if all, exceeded the balance in the treasury namely, $13,043,546 81.

But while the public debt on the 1st of July, 1862, did not reach the amount anticipated by the estimates, there is no room for the pleasing hope that the results of the current fiscal year or the next will exhibit a similar proportion. On the contrary, the estimate of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, heretofore submitted, must now be advanced, in view of the unexpected increase of expenditures, authorized and incurred or likely to be incurred, to $1,122,297,403 24; and on the supposition that the war may be continued with undiminished disbursements until the 1st of July, 1864, the debt likely to have been then incurred must be estimated at $1,744,685,586 80.

It has been the care of the Secretary to reduce the cost of the debt, in the form of interest, to the lowest possible amount, and it is a source of real satisfaction to him that he has been able, thus far, to confine it within very moderate limits. The first loans, being of a magnitude hitherto undreamed of in our market, were necessarily made at an interest which he regarded as high, though lenders strenuously insisted on higher; but large amounts are now obtained at five and four per cent., while the circulation of United States notes constitutes practically a loan from the people to their Government without interest. The average rate on the whole loan is thus reduced to 4 3-5 per cent. Whether a similar result may attend future loans must be determined partly by the legislation of Congress, partly by the conduct of the war, and partly by the condition of the markets for money.

The statements of the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures for the last and the current fiscal year, in comparison with those of the December report, must undergo modifications similar to those of the public debt. Both receipts and expenditures for the current and the following year will be increased: the former by the operations of the augmented tariff and of the internal revenue, and the latter by the exigencies of the war.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year 1862, from all sources, including the balance of $2,257,065 80 in the Treasury from the preceding year, were $583,885,247 06; and the aggregate expenditures $570,841,700 25, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. From the receipts and from the expenditures should be deducted the amounts both received and disbursed within the year on account of permanent and temporary debt, amounting to $96,096,922 09; leaving the total of receipts not applied in payment of debt, $487,788,324 97, and the total of current disbursements, 474,744,778 16. As the amount of debt, so also the amount of the expenditures for the last year falls short of the estimates.

The actual receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1863, commencing July 1, 1862, appear from the books of the Treasury; the receipts for the three remaining quarters can only be estimated on the basis of appropriations made and asked for by the several Departments. They have been and are estimated as follows:

For the first quarter the actual receipts from customs, internal duties, direct tax, lands, and all other sources, excluding loans, and including the balance, from last year, of $13,043,546 81, were		$37,208,529 02
For the second, third and fourth quarters the estimated receipts from all sources are		143,286,816 58
Making the total of actual and estimated receipts, from ordinary sources and from the direct tax, during the year 1863		180,495,345 60
To this sum must be added sums already realized from loans in all forms, which amounted, during the first quarter, to	$114,458,821 02	
And during the months of October and November, estimating for some of the last days of November, to	85,670,895 99	
Making an amount already obtained from loans to the 1st of December, and applied in payment of current expenditure and principal and interest of public debt, of		200,129,717 01
And there must be added, also, the amount which will probably be hereafter realized from loans in all forms, under existing laws, namely		131,021,197 35
Making the total of receipts, actual and anticipated, under existing laws		$511,646,259 96

On the other hand:

For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1863 the actual expenditures were	$111,084,447 40
For the second, third and fourth quarters the actual and estimated expenditures, under existing appropriations, including interest on public debt, are	672,843,841 78
And additional appropriations are asked for by the several Departments, to meet estimated deficiencies, to the amount of	109,418,032 30
Making the whole amount actually expended or estimated	$893,346,321 48
To which must be added the estimate for payment of principal of public debt during the year, of	95,212,456 14
Making an aggregate, for all purposes, of	$988,558,777 62

It is necessary to observe, however, that in the present state of the law the estimates of the Departments always largely exceed expenditures. The law forbids the transfer of any part of an appropriation for one object or class of objects to another. Consequently, when any appropriation happens to be exhausted, expenditures for the objects of it, however important, must be arrested until a further appropriation can be had. Such an occurrence during the recess of Congress, might occasion great public inconvenience and injury. Hence it has become usual to make every estimate large enough to cover all possible requirements under it till a session of Congress shall afford an opportunity of providing for any deficiencies which may thereafter occur. Hence, there is always a large balance of unexpended appropriations at the end of every fiscal year, which, after two years from the making of them, are carried to the credit of what is called the surplus fund.

It may be safely estimated, therefore, that, of the appropriations made and asked for, there will remain unexpended on the 30th June, 1863, and should, of course, be deducted from the apparent aggregate of expenditures, not less than		$200,000,000 00
The deduction of this sum will leave as the true aggregate of expenditures for the year		788,558,777 62
But of this sum, as already stated, there has been received and may be expected from customs, internal duties, and other ordinary sources	$180,495,345 60	
And from loans in all forms	331,150,914 36	
Making an aggregate of realized and anticipated resources, to be deducted from the sum of actual and anticipated expenditures for all purposes, of		511,646,259 96
And leaving yet to be provided for the current year by the action of Congress		276,912,517 66

The estimates for the fiscal year 1864, commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, must, in the present circumstances of the country, be, in great part, conjectural. The estimates of expenditures have been framed by the several departments on the supposition of the continuance of the war—a supposition which, though very properly assumed as the basis of estimates intended to cover all contingencies, is not, it may be confidently hoped, destined to be realized. The estimates of receipts are based upon the operations of recently enacted laws, the working of which cannot be accurately foreseen.

The estimates of expenditures are as follows:

For the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, other than on account of the public debt	$25,081,510 08
For the Interior Department, Indians and Pensions	10,346,677 01
For the War Department	738,829,146 80
For the Navy Department	68,257,255 01
For interest on public debt	33,513,890 50
For principal of public debt	19,384,804 16
Total	$895,413,183 56
To which sum should be added the expenditures for which appropriations made are estimated as remaining undrawn on the 1st July, 1863	200,000,000 00
Making the aggregate of expenditures to the 1st July, 1864, for which appropriations are made or asked	$1,095,413,183 56
From which should be deducted the probable amount of appropriations which will remain undrawn on the 1st of July, 1864	$250,000,000 00
Making the true amount of probable expenditures during the fiscal year, 1864	845,413,183 56

The estimates of receipts are as follows:

From customs	$70,000,000	
From internal duties	150,000,000	
From lands	25,000	
From miscellaneous sources	3,000,000	
Making the aggregate of receipts for the fiscal year 1864 to be deducted from the aggregate of expenditures		223,025,000 00
And leaving the amount of expenditures of the fiscal year 1864 to be provided for		622,388,183 56

The whole amount to be provided by Congress, beyond resources available under existing laws, may, therefore, upon the supposition of the continuance of the war, be stated as follows:

For the fiscal year 1863	276,912,517 66
For the fiscal year 1864	622,388,183 56
Making an aggregate of	899,300,701 22

A tabular statement is submitted with this report, and as part of it, exhibiting clearly the details of the receipts and expenditures of the financial years 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Another table is also submitted, in which may be seen of what particulars the existing debt consists, in what years it was contracted, and when and in what amounts it will become due.

The other tables required by law also accompany this report.

In order to the formation of sound opinions as to the measures required for meeting the demands disclosed by the estimates, and yet unprovided for, it may be useful to review, briefly, in connection with their actual and probable results, the measures already recommended and adopted, or yet under legislative consideration.

With a view to the necessary provision for the expenditures then anticipated, the Secretary proposed to Congress, at its last session, such measures as seemed to him best adapted to the attainment of that object. These were (1st) an increase of duties on various imports; (2d) an increase of the direct tax; (3d) the levying of internal duties; (4th) a limited emission of United States notes, convertible into coin; (5th) the negotiation of loans, facilitated by the organization of banking associations, whose circulation should consist only of notes uniform in character, furnished by the Government, and secured, as to convertibility into coin, by United States bonds deposited in the Treasury.

At the time these recommendations were submitted, the banks had not suspended specie payments, and there was reason to believe that economized expenditure and decisive military action would secure the means required for the suppression of the rebellion without serious sacrifices on the part of the Government, and without resort to any other currency than that of coin and equivalent notes.

Unexpected military delays, however, increased expenditures, diminished confidence in public securities, and made it impossible for the banks and capitalists, who had taken the previous loans, to dispose of the bonds held by them except at ruinous loss, and impossible for the Government to negotiate new loans of coin, except at like or greater loss.

These conditions made a suspension of specie payments inevitable. The banks of New-York suspended on the 30th of December, 1861. Their example was followed by most of the banks throughout the country, and the Government yielded to the same necessity in respect to the United States notes then in circulation.

These changed circumstances required a change of measures. The expenditures had already reached an average of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars each secular day, while the revenue from all sources hardly exceeded one-tenth of that sum. It was necessary, therefore, to raise by loans in some form about thirty millions a month, or sixty millions every sixty days.

Careful inquiries satisfied the Secretary that the first $60,000,000 could not be had, in coin, at better rates than a dollar in bonds for eighty cents in money; and that each succeeding loan would involve submission to increasingly disadvantageous terms. To obtain the first $60,000,000 would require, therefore, an issue of bonds to the amount of $75,000,000, and, of course, an increase of the public debt by the same sum; the next $60,000,000 would require, perhaps, $90,000,000 in bonds and debt; and the next $60,000,000, if obtainable at all, would require, perhaps, $120,000,000. It was easy to see that on this road utter discredit and paralysis would soon be reached. The adoption of a plan of finance involving such consequences was not compatible with the Secretary's ideas of public duty.

There remained but one other possible way of raising money by the negotiation of bonds in the usual mode. That way was, to receive in payment of loans the notes or credits of the banks in suspension.

To ascertain what would have been the consequences of a resort to this expedient, it is necessary to remember that the Bank circulation of the loyal States amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1861, to $150,000,000; that it had been reduced to $130,000,000 on the 1st day of January, 1862; and that this circulation was diffused throughout the country in all the channels of business. In these circumstances the collection by loans of sufficient amounts to meet the demands upon the Treasury in season for prompt payments would be extremely difficult. The negotiation of such loans to the extent required by the public exigencies, would create a demand for the notes which would involve the necessity, at first, of sacrifices not greatly inferior to those attendant on coin loans. If subsequent negotiations should become practicable at seemingly better rates, it would be because the Government demand had stimulated the making and issuing of bank notes to an extent far beyond the ordinary needs of business. The increase of circulation thus stimulated would be unlimited, except by the possibility of obtaining interest on loans of it; or, in other words, by the possibility of obtaining credit for it with the community and the Government. This limit, certain to be finally reached by all banks improvidently managed, would not, however, be reached immediately, or at the same time by all institutions, or by the same rate of progress in all parts of the country. But an excessive circulation would surely be thrust upon the community, forming a currency, everywhere, but irregularly depreciated, destined in part to become worthless, and certain to tax and derange, beyond measure, the business of the people, and to embarrass, if not arrest, the operations of the Government. Loans negotiated in this circulation would be simply exchanges of the debts of the nation, bearing interest and certain to be paid, for the debts of a multitude of corporations, bearing no interest, and certain, in part, never to be paid.

This is but a partial representation of the consequences apprehended from the receipt of bank notes for loans to the Government. Their character made it impossible for the Secretary to recommend such negotiations, and wholly improbable that Congress would authorize them, if recommended.

No other mode of providing, with any tolerable degree of promptitude, for the wants of the army and navy, and the necessities of other branches of the public service, seemed likely to effect the object with so little public inconvenience and so considerable public advantage as the issue of United States notes adapted to circulation as money, and available, therefore, immediately in Government payments.

It was not necessary that the Secretary should recommend this plan to Congress. In his report at the commencement of the session he had pointed out the inconveniences and dangers of a circulation of Government notes, even though convertible into specie, and had dwelt especially on the probability that such a circulation would ultimately sink into an irredeemable paper currency. At that time he expected a continuance of specie payments, and hoped that a banking system would be authorized which would at once furnish a sound circulating medium and afford a firm support to the public credit. Neither the expectation nor the hope, however, had been realized; and a choice was now to be made between a currency furnished by numerous and unconnected banks in various States and a currency furnished by the Government which the Government could and would, except in a very improbable, not to say impossible, contingency, amply provide for and protect. With these alternatives before him, the Secretary had already declared his unhesitating preference for a circulation authorized and issued by national authority. But the enlightened Senators and Representatives who composed the financial committees of the respective Houses required no new statement of his views on this subject. They saw clearly the necessities created by the suspension, and at once adopted the measure demanded by them. The Secretary, concurring entirely in their judgment, had no duty to perform, except that of giving such information and such aid as they called for and he could supply.

An emission of $50,000,000 had been authorized by Congress at the July session, 1861, not with the design of furnishing a general currency, but for the purpose of making good any differences between the amounts obtained by loans and the sums required by the public service. Of these notes $33,460,000 were in circulation at the time of the suspension. Up to that date every note presented for payment had been promptly redeemed in coin. After the suspension an additional emission of $10,000,000 was authorized on the 12th of last February. Both these issues, amounting together to $60,000,000, were made receivable for all public dues, including customs.

It now became the duty of Congress, not merely to provide the means of meeting the vast demands on the Treasury, but to create a currency with which—until the close of the war at least—loans and taxes might be paid to the Government, debts to individuals discharged, and the business of the country transacted. Nothing less would satisfy the need of the time.

This duty Congress partially performed by authorizing an emission of $90,000,000 in United States notes, in addition to the $60,000,000 previously authorized, making $150,000,000 in all. The $90,000,000 last issued were made receivable for all national loans and dues, except customs, payment of which was required in specie or notes of the two first issues.

At a later period of the session, in view of the withdrawal of the sixty millions receivable for duties from circulation, and of the expediency of providing a permanent resource for meeting all demands upon temporary deposits in the Treasury, Congress authorized a further issue of $150,000,000, of which, however, $50,000,000 were to be reserved from issue until actually required for payment of deposits.

At a still later date Congress, upon the recommendation of the Secretary, authorized the use of postage and revenue stamps as a fractional currency, preferring this expedient to metallic tokens or coins reduced in value below existing standards.

These various acts, taken together, authorized the emission of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in United States notes, and a further emission of fifty millions, if needed, for the payment of deposits. Of these emissions, the sixty millions receivable for customs were not available as circulation, but might be replaced, as paid in, by notes of the new issues which were thus available, so that, in the end, a total circulation of two hundred and fifty millions might be reached, and, in an improbable contingency, increased by fifty millions more. An emission of fractional currency, as just stated, was also authorized.

In aid of these provisions for public payments, the Secretary recommended, and Congress, by different enactments, authorized, the receipt on temporary deposit, at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. of sums as might be offered, not exceeding in the whole $100,000,000, and the payment to such creditors as might choose to receive them of certificates of indebtedness, payable in one year, and bearing six per cent. interest. Congress also authorized the issue of national bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, into which the United States notes issued might be converted at the will of the holder. It was provided that these bonds should carry an interest of six per cent. in specie, and be redeemable after five, and payable in twenty years. They have received the name of five-twenties or five-twenty-sixes.

These measures have worked well. Their results have more than fulfilled the anticipations of the Secretary. Had other urgent demands on the attention of Congress permitted the consideration and adoption of the suggestions which the Secretary ventured to submit in favor of authorizing the formation, under a proper general law, of banking associations, issuing only uniform notes prepared and furnished by the national Government, and of imposing a reasonable tax on the circulation of other institutions, no financial necessity would, perhaps, now demand additional legislation for the current year, except such as experience might suggest for the perfection of measures already sanctioned.

A short statement will exhibit the practical workings of the laws actually enacted.

To the 1st day of July, 1862, $57,926,116 57 had been received and were remaining on deposit. United States notes to the amount of $158,591,230 had been issued and were in circulation; $49,881,979 73 had been paid in certificates of indebtedness; and $208,345,291 86 had been paid in cash. Not a single requisition from any department upon the Treasury remained unanswered. Every audited and settled claim on the Government, and every quartermaster's check for supplies furnished, which had reached the Treasury, had been met. And there remained in the Treasury a balance of $13,043,546 81.

The reverses of June, July and August, affected, of course, injuriously this financial condition. The vast expenditures required by the large increase of the army, authorized by Congress and directed by the President, made exhausting demands on all available resources. The measures of Congress, however, enabled the Secretary to provide, if not fully yet almost fully, for the constantly increasing disbursements. The actual payments, other than for principal of public debt, during the quarter ending on the 30th of September, were 111,084,446 75; during the month of October they were $49,243,846 04; and during the month of November, $59,847,077 34; while the accumulation of requisitions beyond resources amounted to less than the fourth of the aggregate of these sums, namely, to $48,354,701 22.

It remains to consider what further resources for satisfying the debt now existing in the form of requisitions, and meeting other present and prospective demands upon the Treasury, may be provided under existing legislation; and what additional measures may be beneficially adopted for the improvement of the revenue and for the sure establishment of the public credit, by the discharge, with the greatest possible promptitude and punctuality, of all public obligations.

The whole power to borrow money under the act of July, 1861, to authorize a national loan is now exhausted. The only important laws under which means for meeting demands on the Treasury can be had are those enacted or modified by Congress at its last session.

These are of two general classes, namely, those which provide revenue from duties and taxes, and those which authorize the obtaining of money by loans in various forms.

The laws of the first class are, (1st,) the several acts imposing duties on imports, and (2d,) the act to provide internal revenue.

The laws of the second class are, (1st,) the act authorizing the issue of United States notes, and of 6 per cent. bonds of the United States, redeemable after five and payable in twenty years, to the amount of five hundred million of dollars; (2d,) the two acts authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness and the purchase of coin; (3d,) the act authorizing an additional issue of United States notes; and (4th,) the act authorizing payments in stamps.

The laws of the first class have been too recently enacted, and their practical operation and results are affected by too large a variety of circumstances, to warrant any very confident opinions either as to the particulars in which amendments may be required or the amount of revenue which may be expected from them. The year which will elapse before the next regular session of Congress will allow sufficient time for practical tests, and will doubtless suggest beneficial modifications. It seems already probable that some taxes imposed may be either repealed or reduced in rate at that session, without injury to the public service or the public credit. Possibly, also, some comparatively unimportant changes may be indicated as useful before the close of the present session.

The actual and estimated receipts under these laws for the current fiscal year, as already stated, will amount under the Tariff act to $68,041,736 59, and under the Internal Revenue law to $85,456,303 73. The receipts for all other sources, exclusive of loans, as estimated, will reach $13,953,758 47, making a general aggregate, including $13,043,546 81, balance from last year, of $180,495,345 60, and leaving to be provided from loans, in some form, $608,063,432 02.

The laws of the second class limit the issue of United States notes, exclusive of the contingent reserve for deposits, to $250,000,000, limit the amount receivable on temporary deposit to $100,000,000, and limit the issue of five-twenty sixes to $500,000,000. The issue of certificates of indebtedness and of fractional currency is unlimited by legislation.

The amount of United States notes, including notes receivable for customs, aleady issued and in circulation, or in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers or of the Treasurer, was on the 1st instant $222,932,111. There yet remains, therefore, under the law an authority to issue the futher sum of $27,067,889. The amount received on deposit, including coin and estimating for the last day of November, is $79,798,650. The further sum of $20,201,350 may therefore yet be received. The issue of fractional currency has reached the sum of $3,884,800. The best lights lead to the estimate that before specie payments can be resumed not less than $40,000,000 will be required for the wants of the community. The sum of $36,115,200, not yet issued, may therefore be counted on as an additional resource. It is not easy to determine what further payments can be made in certificates of indebtedness, but it seems probable that payments in that form may be safely carried to the amount of $100,000,000. These payments have already reached $87,363,241 65, and the additional sum of $12,636,758 35 may therefore be paid in that way. What can be justly expected from conversions under the act authorizing the issue of five-twenty sixes, that is to say, from exchanges by holders of United States notes for these bonds, at par, cannot be stated with much certainty. The amount received from this source from the date of the act to the 1st instant, estimating for part of the last week in November, is $23,750,000. It may reasonably be expected that thirty-five millions will be received, if the act remains unmodified, during the remainder of the fiscal year. The aggregate of all these sums, namely, $131,021,197 35, constitutes the total of resources available for the current year under existing laws, except through sales, regarded as impracticable under the act authorizing their issue, of the five-twenties at their market value.

These credit resources, with the actual receipts from like sources, added to revenue in all forms may supply the Treasury with $511,646,259 96. There remains a balance of disbursements of $276,912,517 66 to be provided for.

How?

The easiest mode doubtless would be an issue of the required amount in United States notes; but such an issue, especially in the absence of proper restrictions on corporate circulation, would, in the judgment of the Secretary, be as injurious as it would be easy. The addition of so vast a volume to the existing circulation would convert a currency, of which the benefits have thus far greatly outweighed the inconveniences, into a positive calamity. Its consequences would be vast diminution of exports, inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it.

To a certain extent, however, and under certain circumstances, a limited additional issue of United States notes may perhaps be safely and advantageously made.

The Secretary does not concur in the opinion entertained by some, whose ability and experience command deserved respect, that the aggregate currency of the country, composed of United States notes and notes of corporations, is at this moment greatly in excess of legitimate demands for its employment. Much less does he concur in another opinion, not unfrequently expressed, but expressed in his judgment without due consideration, that any actual excess is due to the issues of United States notes already in circulation.

It is true that gold commands a premium in notes; in other words, that to purchase a given amount of gold a greater amount in notes is required. But it is also true that, on the suspension of specie payments and the substitution for coin of United States notes, convertible into six per cent. specie bonds as the legal standard of value, gold became an article of merchandise, subject to the ordinary fluctuations of supply and demand, and to the extraordinary fluctuations of mere speculation. The ignorant fears of foreign investers in National and State bonds, and other American securities, and the timid alarms of numerous nervous individuals in our own country, prompted large sacrifices upon evidences of public and corporate indebtedness in our markets, and large purchases of coin for remittance abroad or hoarding at home. Taking advantage of these and other circumstances tending to an advance of gold, speculators employed all the arts of the market to stimulate that tendency and carry it to the highest point. This point was reached on the 15th day of October. Gold sold in the market at a premium of 37½ per cent.

That this remarkable rise is not due wholly, or even in greatest part, to the increase of the currency, is established beyond reasonable doubt by considerations now to be stated.

First—The whole quantity of circulation did not, at the time, greatly, if at all, exceed the legitimate demands of payments. On the 1st day of November, 1861, the circulation of United States Notes, including credits to disbursing officers and to the Treasurer of the United States, was $15,140,000. On the 1st day of November, 1862, it was, with like inclusions, $210,104,000. Of corporate notes, on the 1st of November, 1861, the circulation in the loyal States was, according to the best estimates, $130,000,000; on the 1st of November, 1862, it was $167,000,000. The coin in circulation, including the coin in banks, was probably not less, on the 1st of November 1861, than $210,000,000. On the 1st of November, 1862, the coin had been practically demonetized and withdrawn from use as currency or as a basis for currency, and is therefore not estimated. The aggregate circulation of the loyal States, therefore, was, at the first date, $355,140,000; and at the second, only $377,104,000.

Secondly—The whole, or nearly the whole, increase in the volume of the currency which has taken place was, it is believed, legitimately demanded by the changed condition of the country in the year between the two dates. The activity in business which, at the close of that year, had taken the place of the general stagnation which marked its beginning, and the military and naval preparations and movements which had vastly augmented the number and amounts of payments to be made in money, have, it is believed, legitimately demanded nearly or quite the whole of it.

That such is the case, may be reasonably inferred from the fact that the prices of many of the most important articles of consumption have declined or not materially advanced during the year. Wheat, quoted at $1 38 to $1 45 per bushel on the 1st of November, 1861, was quoted at $1 45 to $1 50 on the 1st of November, 1862. Prime Mess Pork, on the 1st of November, 1861, was quoted at $15 to $15 50 per barrel, and on the 1st of November, 1862, at $12 to $13. Corn sold on the 1st of November, 1861, at 62 to 63 cents per bushel, and on the 1st of November, 1862, at 71 to 73 cents. A comparison between the prices of hay, beef, and some other staples of domestic produce at the two dates, exhibits similar conditions of actual depression in price or moderate rise.

Thirdly—It is, perhaps, still more conclusive against the theory of great redundancy that, on the 15th day of October, when the aggregate actual circulation, National and corporate, was about $360,000,000, the premium on gold was 37½; whereas, on the 29th day of November, when the circulation had increased by more than millions, the premium on gold was 29 to 30 per cent.

But if the fact of considerable redundancy in circulation be conceded, it by no means follows that it is the circulation of United States notes which is redundant.

It must be remembered that the law confines National payments and receipts to coin and notes of the United States. Officers of the Treasury, officers of the army and navy, all officers of all departments, must observe and enforce this law. For all payments to be made in behalf of the United States, in case of inability to obtain coin, United States notes *must* be issued. It is, indeed, the duty of the legislature to see that the purchasing power of these notes is kept as nearly as possible equal to the purchasing power which gold would have had if specie payments had been maintained; but the issue and use of the notes is unavoidable, and the Government can resort to borrowing only when the issue has become sufficiently large to warrant a just expectation that loans of the notes can be had from those who hold or can obtain them at rates not less advantageous than those of coin loans before suspension. The difficulty which the takers of the recent loan of $13,613,450 found in obtaining United States Notes with which to meet their engagements to the Treasury, is very instructive on this head. It points, indeed, directly to the conclusion that loans of United States notes, in sufficient amounts to meet the disbursements of the Government, could not now be obtained at rates which a due regard to the interests of the tax-payers would permit the Secretary to accept. Whatever may be said of the aggregate circulation, it cannot, then, be successfully maintained that the circulation of United States notes is excessive. When extended to the limits authorized by existing laws, it will be no larger than the wants of the people and the Government imperatively demand.

If there be a considerable redundancy then; if there be a considerable real depreciation of the circulation—which is by no means admitted—what has caused the redundancy and the depreciation?

The cause of all that exists is easily found in the statements of the banking corporations. The circulation of corporate notes increased during the year ending on the 1st of November, 1862, from $130,000,000 to $167,000,000. During the same time the volume of deposits, which answer very many of the purposes of circulation, had swelled from $264,000,000 to $344,000,000. The greater portion of this increase took place within the last seven months.

The augmentation of deposits always accompanies increase of circulation. Together they stimulate loans, and are, in turn, stimulated by the desire of the interest derived from loans. As might have been anticipated, loans increased, though not equally, with the circulation and deposits. From $607,000,000 on the 1st day of November, 1861, they had grown to $677,000,000 on the 1st day of November, 1862.

Here is an obvious and sufficient explanation of whatever undue expansion may have taken place. The Secretary has already expressed the opinion that the circulation is not greatly redundant, and that no considerable depreciation of currency has actually occurred. He thinks it sufficiently proved, however, that whatever there may of either is fairly attributable not to the increase of United States notes, but to the increase of bank circulation and deposits.

It is to be observed that no law compelled and no public necessity required any enlargement of the volume of currency by the banks. On the contrary, there are, in some of the States, positive enactments by which the increase of circulation during suspension is prohibited; and the principle embodied in them is so obviously just that well-managed institutions, when obliged to suspend, almost invariably, without the constraint of any law, reduce their circulation instead of augmenting it. In obedience to this principle a reduction of bank circulation actually took place after the suspension in December. It was only when United States notes, having been made a legal tender, were diverted from their legitimate use as currency and made the basis of bank circulation, that the great increase of the latter began. It was purely voluntary; prompted, doubtless, by the desire of extending accommodations to business as well as by the expectation of profit. No practical limit upon this increase has as yet been proposed by the parties interested in it.

The Secretary has already shown that the case was far otherwise with the circulation of United States notes. A condition has been created by the suspension which made loans of coin impossible. Loans of corporate notes, objectionable in themselves, were positively prohibited by a law not likely to be repealed. The extension of the United States note circulation, until sufficient in amount to enable the Secretary to obtain it from holders by way of loans, was equally inevitable. A practical limit on its increase is imposed by the judicious legislation of Congress, which makes the notes receivable for loans, and requires that the interest on bonds for loans shall be paid in coin.

Under these circumstances, the path of wisdom and duty seems very clear. It leads to the support of a United States note circulation, and to the reduction of the bank note circulation. A comparatively small reduction of the latter will allow ample room for the whole increase of the former authorized by existing laws; and as the reduction proceeds the increase may be extended, never, however, passing the point which admits the negotiation of loans at reasonable rates. The Secretary has heretofore advised the imposing of a moderate tax on corporate circulation, and now renews the recommendation as the best means of reduction and gradual substitution. Such a tax involves no hardships. Notes circulating as money cost nothing beyond the expense of production and supervision, and yet form a highly accumulative species of property. The necessities of the war have caused the taxation of almost all forms of value. Can there be a sound reason for exempting that which costs the proprietor least and brings him most?

It may be properly added that this desirable substitution of a circulation, uniform in description and value, for a circulation varying widely in both, may, perhaps, be more easily and beneficially effected now than at any other time. The circulation of United States notes may greatly facilitate the payments to the banks through which their own notes must be withdrawn; and thus, not only protect the community from the inconveniences, but the banks from the losses which might otherwise attend reduction.

It may also be added that when the substitution shall have been accomplished, and, perhaps, if circumstances favor, at an earlier period, payments in specie of United States notes may be resumed with less cost and less injury to business than would attend a like resumption in payment of corporate notes. With comparatively trivial sacrifice, the Government can, whenever its expenditures are reduced to its revenue, provide, by loan or otherwise, all the coin needed to commence and maintain the resumption.

While the Secretary thus repeats the preference he has heretofore expressed for a United States note circulation, even when issued directly by the Government, and dependent on the action of the Government for regulation and final redemption, over the note circulation of the numerous and variously organized and variously responsible banks now existing in the country; and while he now sets forth, more fully than heretofore, the grounds of that preference, he still adheres to the opinion expressed in his last report, that a circulation furnished by the Government, but issued by banking associations, organized under a general act of Congress, is to be preferred to either. Such a circulation, uniform in general characteristics, and amply secured as to prompt convertibility by National bonds deposited in the Treasury, by the associations receiving it, would unite, in his judgment, more elements of soundness and utility than can be combined in any other.

A circulation composed exclusively of notes issued directly by the Government, or of such notes and coin, is recommended mainly by two considerations; the first, derived from the facility with which it may be provided in emergencies, and the second, from its cheapness.

The principal objections to such a circulation as a permanent system are: 1st, the facility of excessive expansion when expenditures exceed revenue; 2d, the danger of lavish and corrupt expenditure, stimulated by facility of expansion; 3d, the danger of fraud in management and supervision; 4th, the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amounts for the wants of the people whenever expenditures are reduced to equality with revenue or below it.

These objections are all serious. The last requires some elucidation. It will be easily understood, however, if it be considered that a Government issuing a credit circulation cannot supply, in any given period, an amount of currency greater than the excess of its disbursements over its receipts. To that amount, it may create a debt in small notes, and these notes may be used as currency. This is precisely the way in which the existing currency of United States notes is supplied. That portion of the expenditure not met by revenue or loans has been met by the issue of these notes. Debt in this form has been substituted for various debts in other forms. Whenever, therefore, the country shall be restored to a healthy normal condition, and receipts exceed expenditures, the supply of United States notes will be arrested, and must progressively diminish. Whatever demand may be made for their redemption in coin must hasten this diminution; and there can be no reissue; for reissue, under the conditions, necessarily implies disbursement, and the revenue, upon the supposition, supplies more than is needed for that purpose. There is, then, no mode in which a currency in United States notes can be permanently maintained, except by loans of them, when not required for disbursement, on deposits of coin, or pledge of securities, or in some other way. This would convert the Treasury into a Government bank, with all its hazards and mischiefs.

If these reasonings be sound, little room can remain for doubt that the evils certain to arise from such a scheme of currency, if adopted as a permanent system, greatly overbalance the temporary though not inconsiderable advantages offered by it.

It remains to be considered what results may be reasonably expected from an act authorizing the organization of banking associations such as the Secretary proposed in his last report.

The central idea of the proposed measure is the establishment of one sound, uniform circulation of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit combined with private capital.

Such a currency, it is believed, can be secured through banking associations organized under national legislation.

It is proposed that these associations be entirely voluntary. Any persons desirous of employing real capital in sufficient amounts, can, if the plan be adopted, unite together under proper articles, and having contributed the requisite capital, can invest such part of it, not less than a fixed minimum, in United States bonds, and, having deposited these bonds with the proper officer of the United States, can receive United States notes in such denominations as may be desired, and employ them as money in discounts and exchanges. The stockholders of any existing banks can, in like manner, organize under the act, and transfer, by such degrees as may be found convenient, the capital of the old to the use of the new associations. The notes thus put into circulation will be payable until resumption, in United States notes, and, after resumption, in specie, by the association which issues them on demand; and if not so paid will be redeemable at the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the bonds pledged in security. In the practical working of the plan, if sanctioned by Congress, redemption at one or more of the great commercial centres, will probably be provided for by all the associations which circulate the notes, and, in case any association shall fail in such redemption, the Treasurer of the United States will probably, under discretionary authority, pay the notes, and cancel the public debt held as security.

It seems difficult to conceive of a note circulation which will combine higher local and general credit than this. After a few years no other circulation would be used, nor could the issues of the national circulation be easily increased beyond the legitimate demands of business. Every dollar of circulation would represent real capital, actually invested in national stocks, and the total amount issued could always be easily and quickly ascertained from the books of the Treasury. These circumstances, if they might not wholly remove the temptation to excessive issues, would certainly reduce it to the lowest point, while the form of the notes, the uniformity of devices, the signatures of national officers, and the imprint of the national seal authenticating the declaration borne on each that it is secured by bonds which represent the faith and capital of the whole country, could not fail to make every note as good in any part of the world as the best known and best esteemed national securities.

The Secretary has already mentioned the support to public credit which may be expected from the proposed associations. The importance of this point may excuse some additional observations.

The organization proposed, if sanctioned by Congress, would require within a very few years, for deposit as security for circulation bonds of the United States to an amount not less than $250,000,000. It may well be expected, indeed, since the circulation, by uniformity in credit and value, and capacity of cheap and quick transportation, will be likely to be used more extensively than any hitherto issued, that the demand for bonds will largely overpass this limit. Should Congress see fit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the bonds known as five-twenties, authorized by the act of last session, the demand would promptly absorb all of that description already issued, and make large room for more. A steady market for the bonds would thus be established, and the negotiation of them greatly facilitated.

But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen. There are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind. If buyers are few or uncertain, the market value must decline. But the plan proposed would create a constant demand, equaling and often exceeding the supply. Thus a steady uniformity in price would be maintained, and generally at a rate somewhat above those of bonds of equal credit but not available to banking associations. It is not easy to appreciate the full benefits of such conditions to a Government obliged to borrow.

Another advantage to be derived from such associations would be found in the convenient agencies which they would furnish for the deposit of public moneys.

The Secretary does not propose to interfere with the independent treasury. It may be advantageously retained with the assistant Treasurers already established in the most important cities, where the Customs may be collected as now, in coin or Treasury-notes issued directly by the Government, but not furnished to banking associations.

But whatever the advantages of such arrangements in the commercial cities in relation to Customs, it seems clear that the secured National circulation furnished to the banking associations should be received everywhere for all other dues than Customs, and that these associations will constitute the best and safest depositaries of the revenues derived from such receipts. The convenience and utility to the Government of their employment in this capacity, and often, also, as agents for payments and as distributors of stamps, need no demonstration. The necessity for some other depositaries than Surveyors of Ports, Receivers, Postmasters and other officers, of whose responsibility and fitness, in many cases, nothing satisfactory can be known, is acknowledged by the provision for selection by the Secretary contained in the Internal Revenue act; and it seems very clear that the public interest will be secured far more certainly by the organization and employment of associations organized as proposed than by any official selection.

Another and very important advantage of the proposed plan has already been adverted to. It will reconcile, as far as practicable, the interests of existing institutions with those of the whole people.

All changes, however important, should be introduced with caution, and proceeded in with careful regard to every affected interest. Rash innovation is not less dangerous than stupefied inaction. The time has come when a circulation of United States notes, in some form, must be employed. The people demand uniformity in currency, and claim, at least, part of the benefit of debt without interest, made into money, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by the banks. These demands are just and must be respected. But there need be no sudden change; there need be no hurtful interference with existing interests. As yet, the United States note circulation hardly fills the vacuum caused by the temporary withdrawal of coin; it does not, perhaps, fully meet the demand for increased circulation created by the increased number, variety and activity of payments in money. There is opportunity, therefore, for the wise and beneficial regulation of its substitution for other circulation. The mode of substitution, also, may be judiciously adapted to actual circumstances. The plan suggested consults both purposes. It contemplates gradual withdrawal of Bank note circulation, and proposes a United States note circulation, furnished to banking associations, in the advantages of which they may participate in full proportion to the care and responsibility assumed and the services performed by them. The promptitude and zeal with which many of the existing institutions came to the financial support of the Government in the dark days which followed the outbreak of the rebellion is not forgotten. They ventured largely, and boldly, and patriotically on the side of the Union and the Constitutional supremacy of the nation over States and citizens. It does not at all detract from the merit of the act that the losses, which they feared but unhesitatingly risked, were transmuted into unexpected gains. It is a solid recommendation of the suggested plan that it offers the opportunity to these and kindred institutions to reorganize, continue their business under the proposed act, and with little loss and much advantage, participate in maintaining the new and uniform National currency.

The proposed plan is recommended, finally, by the firm anchorage it will supply to the union of the States. Every banking association whose bonds are deposited in the Treasury of the Union; every individual who holds a dollar of the circulation secured by such deposit; every merchant, every manufacturer, every farmer, every mechanic, interested in transactions dependent for success on the credit of that circulation, will feel as an injury every attempt to rend the National unity, with the permanence and stability of which all their interests are so closely and vitally connected. Had the system been possible, and had it actually existed two years ago, can it be doubted that the National interests and sentiments enlisted by it for the Union would have so strengthened the motives for adhesion derived from other sources that the wild treason of secession would have been impossible?

The Secretary does not yield to the phantasy that taxation is a blessing and debt a benefit; but it is the duty of public men to extract good from evil whenever it is possible. The burdens of taxation may be lightened and even made productive of incidental benefits by wise, and aggravated and made intolerable by unwise, legislation. In like manner debt, by no means desirable in itself, may, when circumstances compel nations to incur its obligations, be made by discreet use less burdensome, and even instrumental in the promotion of public and private security and welfare.

The rebellion has brought a great debt upon us. It is proposed to use a part of it in such a way that the sense of its burden may be lost in the experience of incidental advantages. The issue of United States notes is such a use; but if exclusive, is hazardous and temporary. The security by national bonds of similar notes furnished to banking associations is such a use, and is comparatively safe and permanent; and with this use may be connected, for the present, and occasionally, as circumstances may require, hereafter, the use of the ordinary United States notes in limited amounts.

No very early day will probably witness the reduction of the public debt to the amount required as a basis for secured circulation. Should no future wars arrest reduction and again demand expenditures beyond revenue, that day will, however, at length, come. When it shall arrive, the debt may be retained on low interest at that amount, or some other security for circulation may be devised, or, possibly, the vast supplies of our rich mines may render all circulation unadvisable except gold, and the absolute representatives and equivalents, dollar for dollar, of gold in the treasury, or on safe deposit elsewhere. But these considerations may be for another generation.

The Secretary forbears extended argument on the constitutionality of the suggested system. It is proposed as an auxiliary to the power to borrow money; as an agency of the power to collect and disburse taxes; and as an exercise of the power to regulate commerce, and of the power to regulate the value of coin. Of the two first sources of power nothing need be said. The argument relating to them was long since exhausted, and is well known. Of the other two there is not room, nor does it seem needful to say much. If Congress can prescribe the structure, equipment, and management of vessels to navigate rivers flowing between or through different States, as a regulation of commerce, Congress may assuredly determine what currency shall be employed in the interchange of their commodities, which is the very essence of commerce. Statesmen who have agreed in little else, have concurred in the opinion that the power to regulate coin is, in substance and effect, a power to regulate currency, and that the framers of the Constitution so intended. It may well enough be admitted that while Congress confines its regulation to weight, fineness, shape, and device, banks and individuals may issue notes for currency in competition with coin. But it is difficult to conceive by what process of logic the unquestioned power to regulate coin can be separated from the power to maintain or restore its circulation, by excluding from currency all private or corporate substitutes which affect its value, whenever Congress shall see fit to exercise that power for that purpose.

The recommendations, now submitted, of the limited issue of United States notes, as a wise expedient for the present time, and as an occasional expedient in future times, and of the organization of banking associations to supply circulation, secured by national bonds, and convertible always into United States notes, and after resumption of specie payments, into coin, are prompted by no favor to excessive issues of any description of credit money.

On the contrary, it is the Secretary's firm belief that by no other path can the resumption of specie payments be so surely reached and so certainly maintained. United States notes receivable for bonds bearing a secure specie interest are next best to notes convertible into coin. The circulation of banking associations organized under a general act of Congress, secured by such bonds, can be most surely and safely maintained at the point of certain convertibility into coin. If temporarily, these associations redeem their issues with United States notes, resumption of specie payments will not thereby be delayed or endangered, but hastened and secured; for, just as soon as victory shall restore peace, the ample revenue, already secured by wise legislation, will enable the Government, through advantageous purchases of specie, to replace at once large amounts, and, at no distant day, the whole, of this circulation by coin, without detriment to any interest, but, on the contrary, with great and manifest benefit to all interests.

The Secretary recommends, therefore, no mere paper money scheme, but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual return to gold and silver as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of values recognized by the Constitution—between which and an irredeemable paper currency, as he believes, the choice is now to be made.

No country possesses the true elements of a higher credit—no country, in ordinary times, can maintain a higher standard of currency and payment than the United States.

The Government is less costly than that of most other great powers. The expenditures of the current fiscal year, excluding those of the War and Navy Departments, can hardly equal those of last year, which amounted to $24,511,476 66. Estimating those of these Departments at double the expenditures of the last year before the rebellion, they would for the current year, had the war ended before last Midsummer, as was anticipated at the date of the last report, amount to the sum of $55,845,834 48. The interest on the public debt is for the current year estimated at $25,041,532 07, and will not probably go over that sum. The whole expenditures of the Government for the current year, on the supposition of peace, would, therefore, not exceed $105,371,843 21. This aggregate must be increased hereafter by the addition of interest on the loans of the current and future years, and by pensions, the precise amount of which cannot be foreseen. Estimate the former at fifty, and the latter at ten millions a year, and the total annual expenditures in peace, will reach, omitting fractions, to $165,000,000. The expenditures of Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1862, were $364,436,682; those of France for 1862, according to French official estimates, will reach $421,823,900, and the annual expenses of Russia, according to the best accessible information, do not fall short of $230,000,000.

To meet our annual expenditures, and to assure beyond contingency the punctual discharge of the interest of the public debt, and the creation of a sinking fund for its reduction, Congress has provided a revenue from customs even now reaching nearly seventy millions a year, and a revenue from internal duties, which will not probably fall short of one hundred and fifty millions a year.

Without reckoning any other resources than those already provided, the revenue, therefore, will annually exceed the expenditures by $55,000,000, which sum may be used for the reduction of the public debt. If, then, the war shall be continued, contrary to hope and expectation, to Midsummer of 1864, and the public debt shall reach the utmost limit now anticipated of seventeen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the excess of revenue will reduce that debt, during the first year of peace, more than three per cent.

But the American Republic possesses immense resources which have not yet been called into contribution. The gold-bearing region of the United States stretches through near eighteen degrees of latitude, from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and through more than twenty degrees of longitude, from the eastern declivities of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It includes two States, California and Oregon; four entire Territories, Utah, Nevada, New-Mexico and Washington and parts of three other Territories, Colorado, Nebraska and Dakota. It forms an area of more than a million of square miles, the whole of which, with comparatively insignificant exceptions, is the property of the nation. It is rich not only in gold, but in silver, copper, iron, lead and many other valuable minerals. Its product of gold and silver during the current year will not much, if at all, probably fall very short of $100,000,000; and it must long continue gradually, yet rapidly, to increase. If this product be subjected to a reasonable seignorage, as suggested by some, or if, as suggested by others, the mineral lands be subdivided and sold in convenient parcels, with proper reservations in favor of the miners now in occupation of particular localities, a very considerable revenue may doubtless be obtained from this region, without hardship to the actual settlers and occupiers.

And there are other mines than those of gold or silver, or copper or iron, in the wide territory which includes the public lands of the United States. Every acre of the fertile soil is a mine which only waits the contact of labor to yield its treasures, and every acre is opened to that fruitful contact by the Homestead act. When the opportunities thus offered to industry shall be understood by the working millions of Europe, it cannot be doubted that great numbers will seek American homes, in order to avail themselves of the great advantages tendered to their acceptance by American law. Every working man who comes betters the condition of the nation as well as his own. He adds in many ways, seen and unseen, to its wealth, its intelligence and its power. It is difficult to estimate the contribution which immigration, properly encouraged by legislation and administration, will make to revenue; but, directly and indirectly, it cannot be reckoned as less than that which may be expected from the metallic products of the gold-bearing region.

With such resources at the disposal of the Republic, no one need be alarmed lest the United States may become unable to pay the interest on its debt, or to reduce the principal to whatever point the public interest may indicate. The Republic is passing through the pangs of a new birth to a nobler and higher life. Twice already she has paid off a National Debt contracted for the defence of her rights; the obligations of that which she now incurs for the preservation of her existence will be not less sacredly fulfilled.

But while resources are thus ample, it is not the less the dictate of prudence and of good faith to a generous people that the greatest pains should be taken to reduce the public burdens to the lowest point compatible with justice to honest public creditors. Prodigality may exhaust the amplest resources and impair the firmest credit. To retrench superfluity; to economise expenditures; to adjust accurately measures to objects; to infuse resolute vigor and a just sense of responsibility into every department of public activity, are not less important to credit and revenue, than to general success in administration.

It has been already stated that the amount to be provided, beyond resources available under existing laws, is, for the current year, $276,912,517 66, and for the ensuing year, $627,388,183 56.

To provide these amounts, loans in some form must be negotiated.

The Secretary has already expressed the opinion, with great deference to the superior wisdom of Congress, that it will be unwise, unless conditions greatly change, to authorize the increase of United States notes beyond the limit now fixed by law. Should any vacuum be created by the withdrawal of bank note circulation, that vacuum should doubtless be filled by United States notes. Should Congress adopt the measures proposed by the Secretary, it is not improbable that an additional issue of fifty millions may be required for that purpose within the year, and an equal additional issue during the following year. And it may well be hoped that military successes, reestablishing the authority of the United States in large districts of the insurgent region, will call for further issues to supply the place of the worthless currency which the rebellion has forced upon the people. Should it be deemed expedient to invest the Secretary with any discretionary power, in view of these contingencies, it should be so limited as to allow no increase of aggregate circulation beyond the clear demands of real business.

A considerable additional sum may probably be obtained by removing the limit on temporary deposits. The amount of these deposits has steadily increased, notwithstanding large repayments to depositors. The Treasury of the Government has been made the savings bank of the people. Should the restriction be removed, there is reason to believe that twenty-five millions may be received beyond the maximum now fixed, during the year.

But the chief reliance, and the safest, must be upon loans. Without any issues of United States notes beyond the amount now authorized, it seems certain that loans for the whole amount required for the current year can be readily obtained at fair rates; and it may be confidently hoped that before its close the resources of the country will be so well understood, and the restoration of its territorial integrity so well assured, that capitalists will not hesitate to supply whatever may be needed for the subsequent year.

But in order to the advantageous negotiation of loans the action of Congress is necessary.

As an important element of facility in negotiation, the plan for banking associations has been already considered. Little direct aid is, however, to be expected from this plan during the present, nor very much, perhaps, during the next year. The operation of associations organized under it must, at first be restricted mainly to investing United States notes in bonds; issuing a circulation based on these bonds; and transacting ordinary business. As the notes received for the bonds cannot be reissued without injurious inflation of the circulation, they must necessarily be withdrawn and canceled. The aggregate circulation of Government United States notes withdrawn, will be replaced by the amount of National circulation furnished to the associations. The immediate advantage to the Government will be found in the market created for bonds, and the support thereby given to the National credit. The more general advantages which have been described must attend the gradual organization of banking associations, and will only be fully apparent when the National circulation furnished to them shall become the established and sole note circulation of the country.

Other legislation is therefore needed.

The act of last session authorized the Secretary to issue bonds of the United States, already often mentioned as five-twenties, to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, and to dispose of them for coin or United States notes at the market value thereof. In the same act authority was given to issue $150,000,000 in United States notes, which authority was afterwards enlarged to $250,000,000; and it was provided that any holder of such notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty, might exchange them for five-twenty bonds, at par.

The effect of these provisions was to make negotiations of considerable amounts impossible; for considerable amounts are seldom taken, except with a view to resales at a profit, and resales at any profit are impossible under the law. Negotiations below market value are not allowed, and if not allowed, the taker of the bonds can expect no advance, unless a market value considerably below par shall become established. The act makes advance above par impossible, by authorizing conversion of United States notes into bonds at that rate.

The Secretary respectfully recommends the repeal of both these provisions. The first imposes, it is believed, a restriction which Congress did not intend; and the second has been followed by the inconveniences which were feared, rather than by the benefits which were expected. Convertibility by exchange at will is of little or no advantage to the holder of the notes; for the clauses which secure their receivability for all loans make them practically convertible. Wherever the volume of notes reaches a point at which loans can be effected at rates fair to the country and desirable to takers, loans will, of course, be made, and ample opportunities for conversion offered.

Should Congress, however, be of opinion that these clauses should be retained, it will be necessary to provide for other loans, at rates more favorable to the holders than convertibility into five-twenties. This can be done either by authorizing bonds at longer time, or by increasing the rates of interest offered.

The Secretary cannot recommend either course except as an alternative to no provision at all.

As such an alternative he would prefer the issue of 7.30 three years bonds, convertible into five-twenty sixes at or before maturity, and of smaller notes bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent., as proposed in his first report.

A discretionary power may, perhaps, be advantageously conferred on the Secretary, to be exercised as exigencies may require or allow. He does not covet the responsibilities belonging to such a power, but would not shrink from such exercise of it as, in his best judgment, the public good would require. He believes it, however, to be unnecessary. He believes that the time and rate of the five-twenty loan authorized were judiciously determined, and he believes that if the suggested changes are made in the law, the needed supplies can be obtained through these loans. No prudent legislator, at a time when the gold in the world is increasing by a hundred millions a year, and interest must necessarily and soon decline, will consent to impose on the labor and business of the people a fixed interest of six per cent. on a great debt, for twenty years, unless the necessity is far more urgent than is now believed to exist. The country has already witnessed the results of such measures in the payment, in 1856, of more than four and a half millions of dollars for the privilege of paying a debt of less than forty-one millions some twelve years averaged time before it became due.

The general views of the Secretary may therefore be thus briefly summed:

He recommends that whatever amount may be needed beyond the sums supplied by revenue and through other indicated modes be obtained by loans, without increasing the issues of United States notes beyond the amount fixed by law, unless a clear public exigency shall demand it. He recommends, also, the organization of banking associations for the improvement of the public credit and for the supply to the people of a safe and uniform currency. And he recommends no change in the law providing for the negotiation of bonds except the necessary increase of amount, and the repeal of the absolute restriction to market value and of the clauses authorizing convertibility at will.

If Congress shall concur in these views, the Secretary, though conscious of the great difficulties which vast, sudden and protracted expenditures impose on him, ventures to hope that he may still be able to maintain the public credit and provide for the public wants.

The report of the director of the mint contains the usual information relative to the coinage for the past year, and makes several suggestions, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

The net amount of bullion received was $45,423,231 01. The amount coined was: of gold coins, $45,532,386 50; of silver coins, $2,812,401 50; of cent coins, $116,000; of gold bars, $16,144,190 05; and of silver bars, $418,680 01; making a total coinage of $65,023,658 06.

Of the bullion deposited, $26,188,863 87 was received at the assay office in New-York. Of the gold bars, $16,094,768 44, and of silver bars, $415,633 57, in value, were stamped at the same office.

At the branch mint in San Francisco the gold deposits were $16,136,622 96, and the silver deposits and purchases, $749,114 14 in value. The value of the gold coined was $15,545,000; of silver coined, $641,700; and of silver bars, $1,278 65.

Soon after the authority of the Union was reestablished at New-Orleans a special agent was appointed to examine the condition of the branch mint in that city, and its machinery. The machinery proved to have been greatly injured, and portions of it were found distributed and secreted in various parts of the city. The portions were collected and replaced in the mint, and the necessary repairs are in progress. The operations of the branch mint, however, have not been, and for the present, at least, will not be, resumed.

By the Act of April 24, last, a branch mint was directed to be established at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, and an appropriation of $75,000 was made to carry the act into effect. A mint had already been established there by individuals engaged in assaying and stamping, on private account, the bullion produced in that region. A commission was appointed to ascertain and report as to the value of this establishment and the comparative expediency of purchasing it or erecting a new one; and, upon their recommendation, the existing mint, with all its apparatus, was purchased for $25,000.

The Secretary respectfully commends to the consideration of Congress the expediency of establishing an assay office, or branch mint, at some convenient point in Nevada Terrirory.

In his last report the Secretary took occasion to invite the attention of Congress to the importance of uniform weights, measures and coins, and to the worth of the decimal system in the commerce of the world. He now ventures to suggest that the present demonetization of gold may well be availed of for the purpose of taking one considerable step toward these great ends. If the half eagle of the Union be made of equal weight and fineness with the gold sovereign of Great Britain, no sensible injury could possibly arise from the change; while, on the resumption of specie payments, its great advantages would be felt in the equalization exchanges and the convenience of commerce. This act of the United States, moreover, might be followed by the adoption by Great Britain of the Federal decimal divisions of the coin, and thus a most important advance might be secured toward an international coinage, with values decimally expressed.

Under the provisions of the several acts of Congress relative to trade and commerce between the loyal States and those States and parts of States declared to be in insurrection, general regulations have been issued prescribing the condition under which that trade and commerce, to a limited extent, may be conducted. This trade has been authorized only with sections of the country in which, since the Proclamation of the President, the authority of the Government has been reëstablished by military occupancy. No licenses or permits have been granted for commerce with inhabitants of insurrectionary districts beyond the limits of such occupancy. Under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1861, special agents have been appointed whose duty has been to carry out the authorized instructions of the Department, and it is anticipated that the expenses of their agency will be defrayed from moderate charges for permits granted under their supervision.

The collection of cotton, rice and other abandoned property, and the superintendence of laborers and plantations which, at the date of my last report, was committed to agents of this Department, has since been transferred, as more properly belonging to his Department, to the control of the Secretary of War.

During the last session the Secretaay had the honor to transmit the draft of a bill intended by its provisions to detect and prevent fraudulent entries at the Custom-houses, and he adheres to the opinion that the provisions therein embodied are necessary for the protection of the revenue. That invoices, representing fraudulent valuations of merchandise are daily presented to the custom-houses is well known, and for the past year the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of New-York have entertained suspicions that fraudulent collusions with officers employed in the Custom-house existed. Measures were taken by them to ascertain whether their suspicions were well founded. By persistent vigilance facts were developed which have led to the arrest of several parties and the ascertainment that a system of fraud had been successfully carried on for a series of years. These investigations are now being prosecuted under the immediate direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of those frauds and bringing the guilty parties to punishment. It is believed that the enactment at the last session of the bill referred to would have arrested, and that its enactment now will prevent hereafter the frauds hitherto successfully practiced.

The increased and increasing labors and responsibilities devolved upon the Collector at New-York suggest the expedience of appointing an additional officer at that port, to be denominated the Assistant Collector, and authorized to act for the Collector during his necessary absence, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Provision should be made that his authentication of any lawful document shall entitle it to the same effect in the courts or otherwise as the signature of the Collector, and that his acts shall not impair the responsibility of the Collector, or of his sureties, to the Government.

The Exchange building in the City of New-York, leased for three years for use as a Custom-house, has been altered, and for some time partially occupied, The complete removal to it of the Custom officers will soon be accomplished. The whole of the old Custom-house building will be required by the Assistant Treasurer; and it will be necessary, therefore, either to purchase the rented building or to erect another for Custom-house purposes It is believed that it would be impossible to purchase an equally eligible site and erect an equally suitable edifice for the price fixed in the lease of the Exchange; and it is therefore recommended that the option to purchase at that price be availed of.

The administration of the hospital fund has been looked to with great care, and the expense of its distribution, it is believed, reduced to the most economical point. As has been before reported, the number of hospitals is in excess of the legitimate requirements of the seamen, and the Secretary repeats his recommendation of December last, that those least advantageously situated be disposed of on the most favorable terms. During the past year, all the hospitals under the control of this Department have, in whole or in part, been placed at the disposal of the War Department for the use of sick and disabled soldiers. This use, not originally contemplated, has been most opportune and beneficial.

Under the act authorizing payments in stamps, an arrangement was made with the Postmaster-General for a supply of postage-stamps to be distributed for use in such payments. It was soon discovered, however, that stamps prepared for postage uses were not adapted to the purposes of currency. Small notes of equal amounts were therefore substituted, and the Secretary assumed the charge of preparation and distribution. With utmost efforts it was found impossible to keep pace with the public demand for this currency; and, although the daily issue has been rapidly increased to $100,000, and is being extended as fast as practicable to twice that amount, the supply is yet largely deficient. The whole demand, however, will be fully met as soon as possible.

With a view to test the practicability and economy of engraving and printing United States notes at the Department, under the act of July 11, 1861, the Secretary has contracted for paper, and has authorized the preparation of small notes as substitutes for revenue stamps, substantially like the small notes now substituted for postage stamps, and indulges the hope that results will commend his action to the approval of Congress, and that the necessary modification of the provisions relating to stamps and engraving will receive its sanction.

Some difficulties have been encountered in the practical execution of the act of last session, directing the monthly instead of quarterly rendition of disbursing officers' accounts, and then direct transmission to the accounting officers of the Treasury, without preliminary examination by the chiefs of the administrative bureaus, and these difficulties, though not insuperable, may require some further legislation for their removal. But the reform sought by the act is important, and the purpose of accomplishing it should not be relinquished.

Statements in detail of the operations of the Department will be found in the reports of the heads of the several bureaus, and to whom the Secretary gladly acknowledges his obligations for most faithful and assiduous labors, by which the multiform business under his general charge, increased tenfold in consequence of the insurrection, has been carried on with a degree of success hardly believed to be attainable. The unprecedented increase in the volume and variety of accounts must necessarily require more clerical force and more room in order to the prompt settlement indispensably necessary to the protection of honest creditors, and to the security of the Government from fraud. These great objects, it is believed, may also be promoted by a modification of the existing arrangement of the bureaus, so as to bring all the accounts of each Department into one bureau instead of dividing them between several, as is now directed.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has been organized under the act of last session, and is now actually engaged in the labors assigned to it. Collectors and assessors have been appointed in all the districts of the loyal States, and the revenue from the duties imposed by the law is steadily and rapidly increasing. In the absence of any statutory directions, he has assigned the settlement of the accounts of the Bureau to the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller.

The Secretary invites particular attention to the remarks of the Third Auditor relative to payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service. He also respectfully suggests that authority be given to the Secretary to appoint Commissioners to examine and audit the claims of the several States now referred to that office for settlement.

The favorable consideration of Congress is respectfully invited to the requests of the Treasurer and of the Register for the appointment of a deputy in each of their bureaus. Of the necessity for such appointments no doubt is entertained.

The action of the supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, collectively as a Board, and individually in their respective districts, merits the approval of Congress. Their report, to which the Secretary invites attention, gives evidence of the value of their labors, while the comparative immunity from accidents secured by their vigilance attests the wisdom of the act under which their work is prosecuted.

The regulations directing the examination of applicants for appointment in the revenue cutter service, and making certificates of competency from the Board of Examiners prerequisites to commissions, tend manifestly to the improvement of the service, and will be adhered to. This service has become an essential arm of the Department in the execution of the laws. Its highest vigor and activity will especially be required so long as the present high rates of duty shall be required by the exigencies of the country. The Secretary hopes to be able to place it on a footing of the utmost efficiency, without permitting its costs to exceed appropriations already made. The great demand by other Departments for shipwrights and machinery has not, as yet, permitted advantageous contracts for the additional revenue steamers authorized by Congress. Careful specifications, however, have been prepared, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as practicable.

Full details of the operations of the Coast Survey will appear in the report of the Superintendent.

The services by which its great value was strikingly illustrated during the earlier months of the rebellion have been continued with undiminished zeal and fidelity to the present time, and its general work has been promoted with as much activity and success as the peculiar demands made upon it by the circumstances of the country would allow.

Within the year, 43,000 copies of maps and charts have been furnished for naval vessels, and 2,000 to captains and pilots of Government transports on their personal application.

Its accustomed vigilant superintendence has been exercised by the Light-house Board over the light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys, on the Northern and Pacific coasts, and especial attention has been directed to the restoration of those destroyed by the rebel enemies of the country. Numerous lights and beacons have been reëstablished on the coast of the insurgent region, and the reëstablishment of others will keep pace with the progress of the fleets and armies of the Republic. A confident expectation is indulged that along the whole coast will soon shine the old unbroken chain of lights, for the guidance of the mariner and the security of commerce.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to the indulgent consideration of Congress.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts including the balance on hand July 1, 1861, of $2,257,065 80. were $583,885,247 06, as follows:

From customs	$49,056,397 62	
From lands	152,203 77	
From miscellaneous sources	931,787 64	
From direct tax	1,795,331 73	—$51,935,720 76
From loans—		
For 3 years 7.30 bonds	122,037,585 34	
For 5.20 years 6 ℘ cent. bonds	13,990,600 00	
For Oregon War bonds	1,090,700 00	
For 20 years' bonds, 6 ℘ cent., at par, for $50,000,000 7 ℘ cents.	46,303,127 17	
For 2 years' Treasury notes, under act of June 22, 1860, and March 2, 1861	14,019,034 66	
For 60-day Treasury notes, under act of March 2, 1861	12,896,350 00	
For Treasury notes under acts Feb. 8 and March 2, 1861	3,500 00	
Under Loan act, Feb. 8, 1861	55,257 50	
For United States notes, acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862	60,030,000 00	
For United States notes, act Feb. 25, 1862	98,620,000 00	
From temporary loan, act Feb. 25, 1862	66,479,324 10	
From certificates of indebtedness, acts March 1 and 17, 1862	49,881,979 73	
From temporary loan, in anticipation of popular subscription	44,375,000 00	—529,692,460 50
Aggregate receipts		581,628,181 26
Balance in treasury		2,257,065 80
Total resources		583,885,247 06

EXPENDITURES.

The aggregate expenditures were	$570,841,700 25
From which, to show the actual current expenditures of the Government, should be deducted the payments of *principal* of the public debt, the repayment of temporary loans, and substitution of United States notes, under acts Feb. 25, 1862; for United States notes, under acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862, retired from circulation, amounting, altogether, to	$96,096,922 09
Which leaves, as current expenditures for the support of the Government and of the war, *including* the interest on the public debt, all forms, the aggregate sum of	474,744,778 16

More fully stated, as follows:

For the civil list	$21,408,491 16		
For Pensions and Indians	3,102,985 50		
For interest	13,190,324 45	—$37,701,801 11	
For the War Department		394,368,407 36	
For the Navy Department		42,674,569 69	
Aggregate current expenditures			$474,744,778 16
And on account of *public debt and loans*, deducted as above:			
Old funded debt		3 06	
Redemption of purloined Treasury notes, act April 10, 1846		[illegible]	
Redemption Treasury notes, under acts prior to July 2, 1846		50 00	
Redemption Treasury notes, under acts December, 1857, December, 1860, and March 2, 1861	43,110,000 00		
Repayment of temporary loan from banks, made in anticipation of popular subscription	44,375,000 00		
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	8,553,207 53		
United States notes, act July 17, 1861, retired by substitution	58,610 00	—	96,096,922 09
Total			570,841,700 25
Leaving balance in Treasury July 1, 1862, of			13,043,546 06
Total			583,885,247 06

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the year ending June 30, 1863.

The receipts and expenditures, as submitted for the current year, shows the actual transactions for the quarter ending 30th September last, and are estimated for the three remaining quarters. The basis of estimated expenditures is the appropriations already made and those asked for. From the aggregate amount is deducted the probable balance that will remain undrawn on the 1st July next, by which the amount actually required during the year is more accurately shown than it would otherwise be.

RECEIPTS.

Actual, first quarter, and estimated for three-quarters of the year ending June 30, 1863.

From customs:		
First quarter, (actual)	$23,041,736 59	
Second, third and fourth quarters (estimated	45,000,000 00	
		$68,041,736 59
From lands:		
Estimated, three-quarters	66,543 12	
Actual, one-quarter	22,181 04	
		88,724 16
From miscellaneous sources:		
Actual, one-quarter	561,079 08	
Estimated, three-quarters	1,683,237 24	
		2,244,316 32
From the direct tax:		
Actual, one-quarter	83,681 77	
Estimated, three-quarters	11,537,036 22	
		11,620,717 99
From internal duties:		
Actual, one-quarter	456,303 73	
Estimated, three-quarters	85,000,000 00	
		85,456,303 73
Aggregate receipts, actual and estimated from all sources other than from loans for the year		167,451,798 79
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total		$180,495,345 60

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates being based upon appropriations made and asked for the current year, and including the balances of former appropriations unexpended on the 1st July last:

For the civil service, *foreign intercourse* and miscellaneous:		
First quarter, (actual)	$4,436,907 32	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	27,697,497 94	
Appropriations asked for, (deficiency)	677,137 97	—$32,811,543 23
For Interior Department, Pensions and Indians:		
First quarter, (actual)	$1,046,906 42	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	4,925,350 88	
Appropriations asked for, (deficiency	10,649 13	—$5,982,906 43
For the War Department:		
First quarter, (actual)	$90,869,850 88	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	547,759,732 90	
Appropriations asked for, (deficiency)	108,730,245 20	
		$747,359,828 98
For the Navy Department:		
First quarter, (actual)	10,076,353 91	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	72,101,156 86	
		82,177,510 77
For interest on public debt:		
First quarter, (actual)	4,654,428 87	
Second, third and fourth quarters, required	20,360,103 20	
		25,014,532 07
Aggregate from all sources other than for principal of public debt		893,346,321 48
Of this amount of $893,346,321 48 it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June next, the sum of		200,000,000 00
Making the estimated aggregate amount required during the year ending June 30, 1863, for the support of the Government and of the war, the sum of		693,346,321 48
Add for public debt due and becoming due during the year, as follows:		
Treasury notes, under various acts	$2,849,111 64	
Loan of 1842	2,883,364 11	
Certificates of indebtedness	49,881,979 73	
Temporary loan	9,913,510 66	
United States notes, act Feb. 25, (retired)	2,000,000 00	
Three years' bonds	2,000 00	
United States notes, act 17th July, (retired)	27,682,490 00	—$95,212,456 14
Aggregate for the year		$788,558,777 62
Deduct actual and estimated receipts from all sources other than loans for the year		180,495,345 60
And there remains to be provided		$608,063,432 02

In addition to the sum of $180,495,345 60, the actual and estimated receipts for the year from sources other than loans, there has been received from loans and applied to current expenditures and payment of public debt during the quarter ending September 30, 1862:

For two year 6 per cent. Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	$1,500 00	
For three-year 7.30 bonds	3,550,000 00	
For 5.20 year 6 per cent. bonds	2,539,803 45	
For Oregon war bonds	$145,050 00	
For United States Treasury notes, act Feb. 25, 1862	72,436,000 00	
For temporary loan, act Feb. 25	22,813,843 14	
For certificate indebtedness	12,184,824 43	
For fractional currency	767,800 00	
	$114,458,821 02	
And during October and November:		
For 3-year 7.30 bonds	$13,613,450 00	
For 5.20 year 6 per cent. bonds	7,219,596 55	
For United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	21,587,211 00	
For fractional currency	3,097,000 00	
For certificates indebtedness	31,181,437 30	
For temporary loan	8,972,200 95	
	$85,670,895 99	—$200,129,717 01
Leaves still to be provided		$407,933,715 01
The estimated additional receipts from sources under existing laws are		131,021,197 35
Showing a deficiency of		$276,912,517 66

With the interest accruing on that sum.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

As estimated for the year ending June 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$70,000,000 00
From Lands	25,000 00
From Miscellaneous sources	3,000,000 00
From Internal Duties	150,000,000 00
Aggregate	$223,025,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended July 1, 1863	$200,000,000 00
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	25,081,510 00
For Interior Department, Indians and pensions	10,346,577 03
For the War Department	738,829,146 80
For the Navy Department	68,257,255 01
For Interest on public debt	33,513,890 50
Principal of public debt	19,384,804 16
Total	$1,095,413,183 56
Of this amount of $11,095,413,183 56, it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1864, the sum of	250,000,000 00
Aggregate for the year	$845,413,183 56
The estimated receipts, as before stated, for that year, are placed at	223,025,000 00
Leaving to be provided for by loans the sum of	$622,388,183 56

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

Over Sixty Thousand Dollars Subscribed—A. T. Stewart Gives Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce meeting, to collect subscriptions for the suffering British operatives, met yesterday afternoon to complete their arrangements. The following letter was received from Mr. A. T. Stewart:

New-York, Dec. 5, 1862.

My Dear Mr. Dodge: It affords me great pleasure in reply to your note of yesterday, to inclose a check for ten thousand dollars, to be applied by the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, to the purchase of food for the suffering operatives of Lancashire, whose return to their usual avocations can be secured by no other means than the complete ascendancy of the Union over the rebellious States, an object which the people of the United States will be certain to accomplish.

Yours very truly. ALEX. T. STEWART.

To Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

The following additional subscriptions were made:

Grinnell, Minturn & Co	$2,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co	2,000
Thurlow Weed	1,000
B. H. Field	200
Caldwell & Morris	250
Maury Bros	200
A. T. Stewart	10,000
Total	$15,650
Cash previously reported	26,200
Use of ship from Messrs. Griswold	20,000
Total	$61,850

The Committee have not yet begun to solicit subscriptions.

Movement among the British Residents—A Few Gentlemen Head the Subscription with $3,000.

Several of the leading British merchants are now making vigorous efforts to raise a large sum for the relief of the destitute operatives of England. A few days since an informal meeting was held at the British Consulate, and subsequently a Committee was formed for this charitable purpose. On Thursday another meeting was held, but the movement not being sufficiently known, there were only a few gentlemen present, who immediately subscribed $3,000 toward the object. A very large sum, however, will no doubt be subscribed, and it is intended to extend the call for aid to the British residents in every part of this State, if not throughout the country.

The amount collected will be sent to a Committee in England, who will be empowered to purchase there whatever articles, food or otherwise, which the indigent workmen of Lancashire may require. Some of the British residents, while viewing favorably the exertions of our citizens to aid British workmen, as illustrated in the meeting held at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, express the hope that those having charge of the purchase of food will not buy Indian Corn, as that article has long since been rejected by the poor of England and Ireland. Even in the days of the Irish famine, when large quantities of it were forwarded to Great Britain, the poor refused to use it and much of it was thrown into the rivers. It is believed by one prominent gentlemen connected with this British movement, that notwithstanding the high rates of exchange, it would be better and more advantageous to transmit money than food to England.

Another meeting will be held in a few days at the British Consulate.

Teachers' Meeting—Death of Capt. Cooper.

A meeting of the Principals of the Ward Schools of this City was held on the 3d inst., at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments in reference to the death of their late associate, Capt. Cornelius A. Cooper formerly Principal of Ward School No. 8. Arthur Murphy, Esq., occupied the chair, and Samuel D. Allison, Esq., was Secretary.

Messrs. Scott, Harrison, Murphy and Fanning spoke in appropriate terms of the sterling merits of the deceased as a man, as a teacher, and as a patriot soldier. The following resolutions were then ordered to be engrossed and published, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased:

Resolved, That, while humbly submitting to this afflictive dispensation of Providence, we mourn our loss in the death of our esteemed friend, Capt. Cornelius A. Cooper, of the Monitors, and late Principal of Ward School No. 8, of this City.

Resolved, That, by his stern integrity of character as a man, his strict and efficient attention to duty as a teacher, and the practical exemplification he has given of his patriotism, he justly endeared himself to all who knew him, and set an example worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in their bereavement. They have indeed been deprived of a kind husband and father, and the community of one of its best and most patriotic citizens.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Patsey McArtey was yesterday put on trial for manslaughter in the first degree, in killing Michael Ring, in Water-street, in September last. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner was passing along Water-street, in company with two friends, when he met the deceased and another person, and in passing them a collision occurred, whether intentional or not did not appear. An altercation ensued, ending in a fight, during which Ring received a stab in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died the same day. Two policemen, standing near, arrested the friends of the prisonor, but the prisonor himself fled, and in his flight was seen to throw something in the street. He was pursued and captured, and subsequently a pocket-knife, stained with blood, was found in the street, near where the affray occurred. The jury had not returned a verdict at a late hour last evening, and there was little prospect of their agreeing.

Nicholas Hedgeman was tried and convicted of an assault upon Rosina Deimm, and remanded for sentence.

Correction.

The Times, of Friday, in noticing the arrest of Mr. Brown, stated that "Moore," who made the arrest, was "the Moore of Jeffreys' case notoriety." Our report was incorrect; the offender is a "Park loafer," whose business is to get and sell recruits, Officer Moore was in no way connected with this matter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—Dinorah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Love for Love.

WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, the Ice Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Le Deux du Nord.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 635 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the New-York Times (Daily) will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

To Clubs of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent for one year. To Clubs of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Payments invariably in advance.

Address H. J. Raymond & Co.,
Publishers

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no intelligence whatever from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning.

Gen. Scott, through the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, briefly and finally replies to Ex-President Buchanan, denying that he (Scott) has any private resentments to gratify, and stating that he has received many official courtesies from the late President of the United States, but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation. Gen. Scott then insists and shows that certain Southern States received an undue proportion of arms.

It is said that, among important papers recently secured by the Government, are notes of letters which passed between Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, and Jeff. Davis, about the second week of November. The Governor urged that the people of Louisiana should be allowed to trade with New-Orleans, exchanging cotton, sugar, &c., for some of the necessaries of life, for want of which there was the greatest suffering. Jeff. Davis refused, alleging that at present this was impossible, and that no such proposition could be entertained until after the 1st of January, when Mr. Lincoln's policy with regard to the emancipation policy might be more clearly developed. Gov. Moore replied that the people would not stand it until then; that the people were dying for want of these articles, and that they must have them at once. This letter closed with a defiance of Jeff. Davis' authority if it was not granted, and there the correspondence ended.

A letter dated Nashville, November 28, says: "Within the past two days, several of the brigades of this (the first) division, have been moved forward, and some are still moving in the direction of Lebanon, in this State. A few days ago the Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars and Thirty-fifth Ohio, were advanced some twenty miles, for the purpose of holding one or two important points upon the Cumberland river. Although they frequently saw the enemy's cavalry, they remained unmolested. Since reaching their posts, they have been frequently threatened with an attack, but as yet I have not learned of any having been made upon them. Morgan's and Scott's Cavalry, however, are known to be in this section of the country, and you need not be surprised to hear of a sharp fight at any time. Gen. Rosecrans is constantly moving around among the troops, by all of whom his appearance is hailed with acclamations of joy. At present he is in the vicinity of Nashville, and from accounts which reach here, I should judge he is making things move."

Gen. Bragg is scouring the country around Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, Tenn., with foraging parties, who are ordered to leave but 120 pounds of meat in each family, taking all surplus meat for the rebel army.

A gentleman from Bedford County, Tennessee, says that in that county and in Lincoln, the conscripts are forming in companies, to take the woods and "bushwhack" the conscripting parties. A troop of cavalry made an expedition into Lincoln County, to force the conscripts into the Confederate ranks, and were fired upon and driven back by the outraged and oppressed people whom they were endeavoring to drive into the rebel army. A regiment is organizing there for home protection against Gen. Bragg's emissaries.

Additional dispatches, received from Gen. Blunt at headquarters in St. Louis, state that the victory he won over the rebels at Cane Hill was even more overwhelming than at first reported. The rout was complete, and the loss heavy, on the rebel side—five to one of the Nationals. Quantrell and his band were in the fight.

Parson Brownlow suggests, by way of an offset to the demand for the surrender of Gen. McNeil, that President Lincoln instructs Gen. Rosecrans, at once, to demand a surrender of Bragg, whose army, on its late retreat from Kentucky, executed seventeen loyal men, among whom were Capt. King and his two sons.

It is currently reported among the Secessionists in St. Louis that Sterling Price has resigned from the Confederate service.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information regarding the late Indian massacres in Minnesota. The bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the United States, having been passed by the House, was referred to the Finance Committee. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was handed in. The resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, on Thursday, calling for the correspondence, &c., relating to the Army of the Potomac, was passed. A bill repealing the law limiting the number of Major-Generals was referred. A resolution was adopted making inquiries as to the expediency of providing for a railroad from Washington to New-York, to carry the mails with certainty and dispatch. A resolution was adopted making inquiries as to the expediency of repealing that part of the Revenue law which imposes a tax upon powers of attorney for the collection of pensions, back pay and bounty for soldiers. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution relating to arbitrary arrests in Kentucky, and it was adopted, after the insertion of the words, "if not incompatible with the public interests." A resolution was adopted directing inquiry into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of Southern Oregon and Northern California. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, desired to introduce a bill, of which he gave notice at the last session, confirming the acts of President Lincoln and other persons in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. After some debate the bill was temporarily withdrawn. A resolution regarding the number of sick and wounded soldiers, and directing an inquiry as to the system of furloughs and discharges, was passed. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire as to the feasibility of modifying the Tax law so that materials used in manufactures shall not be taxed twice. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that at no time has the Government been more able to put down the rebellion; and that it is the duty of all, officers, soldiers and legislators, "cordially to strike the assassins at once who have conspired to destroy our existence." The vote on its passage was 145 to 1. The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the causes generally of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. The correspondence showing the present condition of Mexican affairs was called for. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution was adopted, calling for information concerning the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution, declaring that the word "Assassin," in Mr. Morrill's resolution, should apply to all who have been instrumental in bringing on the war, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. It was tabled, 85 to 31. Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to offer a series of resolutions in the same vein, amendatory of those offered by Mr. Stevens on Thursday, but they were tabled. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer a resolution regarding the importation of contrabands into that State. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamships *China* and *City of Manchester* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing details of news of which we have had already a telegraphic summary. Our letters from Paris will command attention.

The Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the starving British operatives, have already been promised over $60,000, and no contributions have been solicited yet. The Committee organized yesterday, and will doubtless obtain a much larger sum.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor transmitted, with his recommendation, an application from Maj. Gibson, for an appropriation to procure a large gun for artillery practice, the application being made in behalf of an organization which he commands, and whose object is harbor defence. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The report of the Financial Committee, in favor of donating $5,000 to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, was taken up and adopted. An invitation to witness the launch of an iron-clad vessel from the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, at 9½ A. M., to-day, was accepted. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The grant of land in Calvary Cemetery, by the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the burial of Roman Catholic soldiers from this City who fall in the war, was accepted. The report in favor of donating $5,000 to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, was received from the Aldermen, and laid over under the rule. The resolution to give Gen. Sigel a sword, at a cost of $800, came up and elicited various remarks. It was brought to vote by the previous question. Mr. Jones voted no, because the General had sent a letter here in favor of Wadsworth for Governor. Mr. Gross said the General regretted his course in that matter, and therefore he (Mr. G.) voted Aye. Mr. Pinckney voted No, because it appeared that politics and not patriotism was the object of reward. The resolution was lost for want of a two-third vote, was afterward reconsidered, and then was laid over. The Committee on Markets reported in favor of purchasing the famous Fort Gansevoort property of James B. Taylor, for a market site, for $100,000, the City to assume the payment of the interest and principal of the mortgage upon it, and also to pay for filling up a part of the area of the land, which increases the cost to $533,439 50. The report was laid over under the rule. Adjourned to Monday at 4 P. M.

The Post-office Department has an eye upon the parties who are so industriously engaged in the collection of defaced postage stamps, as they allege for the manufacture of *papier maché*. A special agent recently found in a village in the western part of this State, an accumulation of between fifty and sixty thousand stamps, which had been removed from letters to be sent to parties in this City who had contracted for them. Those who gathered them were in good faith, but it is not so clear that this was the case with those to whom they were to be sent.

The severe cold of Tuesday night last froze over the Morris Canal from Hacketstown to Stanhope, retarding the passage of canal boats (of which there were nearly one hundred loaded with coal) on their way to Jersey City. The ice was nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness.

In noticing the arrival of the last of the fishing fleet from the bay of St. Lawrence at that place, the Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph* says the vessels this season have done well in point of quantity, all of them returning with full fares. The fish, however, have not been as good as usual. Notwithstanding this they have brought good prices. The shore mackerel have been unusually fine, and have commanded higher rates than those brought from the bay.

At the late State election in Arkansas 26,266 votes were cast, of which Flanigan received 18,139, Rector, 7,419, and Rainey, 708. Robert W. Johnson has been elected to the Confederate Senate, over A. H. Garland. He is at present a member of the other House. A law will be passed forbidding the planting of cotton and the distillation of grain.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge is named as a probable successor to the Military Governorship of Washington. Gen. Martindale now occupies the post temporarily.

Some complicated machinery for minting purposes has been constructed in Philadelphia, for a Mexican company, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association held a meeting in Trenton on Thursday, and after debate resolved to increase advertising rates in their respective journals, to exact payment for matter, not news, which had before been inserted gratuitously, and to recommend the adoption of advance payments for newspaper subscriptions.

Under the stress of the times the Paterson *Register* has been obliged to submit to the use of brown paper for the regular daily issue.

In the case of the People *vs.* Mauch, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, the General Term of the Supreme Court have ordered a new trial, holding that representation, rumor, hearsay, &c., is not competent evidence upon which to convict of criminal offences—that *particular acts* should be proven to show the character of a house charged with being disorderly.

There was a sudden and considerable decline in Stocks and Gold yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, at first attributed to peace rumors from Richmond, but subsequently traced to the disappointment growing out of the financial recommendations of Mr. Secretary Chase. Gold left off 131¾; Erie shares, 61⅞ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet and depressed, yesterday, the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange having affected the market unfavorably. A fair demand prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hides, Spices, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Whisky and Foreign Liquors. Sugars, Hops, Tobacco, Fish, Fruit, Leather, Molasses, Seeds, Salt, Saltpetre and Wool were in moderate request. Rio Coffee was more active, at uniform rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

The New Movement Upon Richmond.

It would, perhaps, be unwise for us to speculate on the details of the plan by which the General-in-Chief expects to capture Richmond. But we see nothing to forbid our noticing the speculations of the rebel press on the same subject. We copied yesterday morning a letter from Richmond to the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, dated November 13th, in which the writer gave it as his opinion that the new attack upon Richmond was to be made *from the south side*,—up the James River and from Weldon; and that the mission of the Army of the Potomac whether under McClellan or Burnside, was to amuse and detain the main body of the Rebel Army on the Rappahannock or Rapidan. He mentioned several incidents which led him to the opinion, that the Federal movements in the neighborhood of Culpepper were merely a feint—intended to direct attention from the serious attempt upon the rebel Capital from another quarter.

It is no part of our purpose to confirm or deny the correctness of this opinion. But in our judgment *the rebels are acting upon it.* We do not believe that the rebels under Gen. Lee intend in force to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock. On the contrary, we think they have already fallen back toward Richmond, and put themselves in position to march rapidly to the defence of that capital, if it should be attacked from the south, or to withstand the army of Burnside, if he should advance upon it from the north. In other words, the rebels intend to keep the main body of their army between the two divisions of ours, and equidistant from both—so as to move against either as circumstances may require. This is substantially what they did during McClellan's campaign. They did it successfully then, partly in consequence of the sluggishness of our movements, and partly because our Government fell an easy victim to the tricks by which they sought to deceive and mislead it. They will be equally successful now unless our Government has learned something by experience, and unless Burnside is more sagacious in his judgment, and more rapid in his movements, than McClellan was on the Chickahominy.

Burnside on the Rappahannock is in great danger of being fooled by the strategy of the rebels, just as McClellan was in front of Manassas, in front of Yorktown, and on the banks of the Potomac after the battle of Antietam. In each of those three cases the rebels retreated in the face of his large and powerful army—leaving just force enough behind them to delude him into inactivity. They may be, and in our opinion are, playing precisely the same game with Burnside on the Rappahannock. If their whole army should await his attack there, they would either be defeated or demoralized, and for the time disabled by a great battle. In either case Richmond would be defenceless; and an army advancing against it from the south would meet with certain success. They will, therefore, do no such thing. *They will retreat and avoid a battle.* If Burnside were to cross to-day, in our opinion, he would encounter nothing but the rear guard of the rebel army. If he delays, Lee's whole force will escape him, and rush within defending distance of the rebel capital.

In our opinion, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that Burnside should push immediately forward and attack the enemy. If he defeats them, the fate of Richmond and the rebellion is sealed. If he is defeated, he can at least inflict such losses upon the rebels as will most seriously impede their march to the defence of Richmond, and leave it open to the powerful attack which, in the opinion of the rebel writer we have quoted, is directed against it from Weldon and Suffolk. If he is right in his conjecture, and a combined attack of this sort is really designed by the Government, it is pretty clear that Gen. Banks, who left this port day before yesterday, is to join the forces already assembled for the Southern movement.

We presume we shall hear something more of this matter within the next three days.

Our Relations with France.—We scarcely need direct attention to the letters of our intelligent and well-informed Paris correspondent. He gives what we have good reason for regarding as a just and accurate explanation of the motives of the French Emperor in offering to join England and Russia in soliciting an armistice between the Government of the United States and the rebels who are seeking its overthrow. That explanation confirms the opinion we have already expressed, that this offer ought not to be considered *hostile* to the North.

We repeat what we have already said, that, in our judgment, France has no sympathy whatever with the attempt of the South to break up the Union. All her interests are involved in the maintenance of the United States as a first-class naval Power. We have never been hostile to her; our interests do not bring us into commercial rivalry;—we have no such relations as to render it probable that we should ever come in conflict with her. Besides, such a conflict would be dangerous to the internal peace of France and the stability of the Imperial throne, because it would be a war on her part against a Democratic Republic,—and such a war can never be made popular in France. Whatever may be their diplomatic relations, France and England are rival nations, and Napoleon will never disable the only Power on which he could ever count for aid in a conflict with Great Britain.

Our correspondent has therefore, in our opinion, given the real explanation of the recent offer of France. *It was a measure of internal politics.* It looked to the necessities and impatience of the French people, and not at all to the merits or incidents of the American war. France cares not one straw about our war except from its bearing on her own interests. She seeks to make peace with her own people, to get through the coming Winter, which must be one of suffering to her manufacturing population, without domestic commotion, and without a renewal of the attempts upon the life of the Emperor.

We regard this offer of Napoleon, and its rejection by England and Russia, as likely to put an end to all projects of intervention for some time to come. It has answered his purpose, by displaying to his own people his anxiety to restore their prosperity by restoring their cotton. There will be no excuse for renewing it until the close of the new campaign against the rebel States. And when that comes we trust the condition of the country will be such as to render all thought of intervention utterly out of the question.

The National Finances.

The Report of Mr. Secretary Chase is able in argument and comprehensive in its review of the great resources of the country for the support of the Public Debt, if not in all its recommendations sufficiently clear and practical. Some of these, in respect to the best means of raising Money for the prosecution of the War, and looking to the establishment of a system of voluntary banking under Federal authority, are mere repetitions of his previous Annual Report. He adds, to be sure, to his banking scheme the suggestion of making all local or State Banks which consent to a registered circulation on the pledge of United States stocks at the Department in Washington, Banks of deposit for the Treasury. In doing this he would not repeal the Sub-Treasury system, but simply hold out an inducement for banking under National authority, by the employment of the National stocks as the basis of security. A privilege to this tenor was voted by the present Congress as early as the 5th of August, 1861, before the suspension of specie payments; but, after due consideration, Mr. Chase declined to avail himself of this clause in the supplemental Loan act of that date, beyond leaving with the Banks the avails of his loans made, in gross, for a short time, and then transferring them in specie to the Sub-Treasury. He never checked to the public creditors or the disbursing officers of the Government directly upon the Banks, and as the provision on the subject was left to his choice or discretion, it was never made part of the machinery of the Treasury. The provision now stands virtually repealed by the suspension of payments in specie.

In his Report of December last, the Secretary expressed his reluctance to employing United States Notes as a circulation for the relief or support of the Treasury. The alternatives named were similar to those now presented. He is therefore entirely consistent with himself, so far as his mere recommendations go, in repeating his Bank plan, with the amendment adverted to, and in suggesting the direct sale of the Public Stocks or the further employment of 7.30 or 3.65 per cent. Treasury Bonds.

After the suspension of specie payments last Winter, the Secretary yielded his graceful assent to the plan of the Committee of Ways and Means for substituting a National circulation of United States Notes for employment by the Treasury and the convenience of the people. It was passed accordingly, and worked so admirably well, that early in July, on his own recommendation, the authority to issue such Notes was doubled by Congress. In his present Report he ably vindicates this policy against the charge that it has unduly appreciated the price of Gold, and asserts a degree of success in its practical operation, which its warmest original advocates should be proud of. He would continue this National circulation even to the extent of compelling its substitution for the present Bank circulation, (by imposing a stamp tax on the latter,) but he would have it take a different form. He would have the Banks already incorporated and new ones to be organized under Federal authority, purchase the Stocks of the United States and pledge them at the Department for a uniform registered ⅞ circulation, bearing the same stamp of nationality as the United States Notes of lawful tender, and alike receivable for all public dues except payments into the Custom-House for Imposts and payments out of the Treasury for Interests. We have heretofore questioned the practicability of the Banking scheme, as thus presented. We do so, perhaps, more from a New-York standpoint, where the State has already provided a different system with which the whole business of the community is interwoven and with which our people are abundantly satisfied, than from any objection which would apply immediately to the loyal States. But we apprehend that questions of the same delicate nature which have already been raised by the New-York State Superintendent of Banking, would grow out of the experiment in other States, though on this point the Representatives of the people from these States, in Congress, are probably the best judges.

The Secretary is candid enough to say that little direct aid to the Treasury is to be expected from the Banking scheme, even if adopted, during the present fiscal year, "nor very much, perhaps, during the next year." The question of raising money is therefore resolved into a further issue of United States Notes, to which he plainly expresses his opposition, unless great public emergencies should demand it, or to the sale of 5-20 year six per cents in the open market, or to a longer six per cent. Stock, to which he is decidedly opposed, in view of the future cheapness of capital and high price of Government credit, when a lower rate could be made, or, as an alternative which he could prefer, over long date 6 per cents, or an increased issue of United States Notes, the issue of 7.30 per cents, three years to run, and 3.65 per cents of small denomination, convertible into 5-20 year stock. This conclusion will doubtless create much disappointment, perhaps no little surprise, but the honesty and conservatism of the Secretary will scarcely be questioned, or his solicitude to limit it within all proper bounds the too free use of Treasury paper for circulation seriously doubted. If the effect upon the Money Market or upon speculation in Stock values and Gold Coin should be depressing, the chance is that the same cause will react upon other values which enter more nearly and generally into the business of the country and the cost of living, and so long as the conduct of the War be not embarrassed for the want of means, or the Public Credit too greatly sacrificed to raise such means, these other consequences may not only be borne with patience, but in some sense, welcomed for their restraining influence.

The Expedition of Gen. Banks.

It has already been announced in all the newspapers, that Gen. Banks set sail on Thursday, on his long talked of Southern expedition. He takes with him, so it is said, some 20,000 soldiers, more or less, with subsistence stores and war munitions of the lighter kind; but no horses or heavy artillery. Gen. Banks was about five weeks in New-York, fitting out his expedition. He met with innumerable and unexpected delays; and the interest in his movement, which was very lively when he reached here, almost died out before he got away. The General worked with patient and indefatigable zeal in his enterprise, carefully avoiding all public displays, and keeping the secret of his destination with modest and masterly silence. He has been rewarded with final success in his tedious preparations, and is now, with his prow turned Southward, buffeting the waves of an inhospitable coast, to meet at length, perhaps, when his haven is reached, a more inhospitable reception.

We should not announce, if we knew, the proposed theatre of Gen. Banks' operations. It was early published, in a quarter aspiring to official recognition, that the expedition was destined for Texas. And there were indications about that time, such as the fresh interest inspired in Texas by the escape thence of Col. Hamilton, and his subsequent appointment as Military Governor of that State, that the Government designed to "occupy and possess" a country which seemed to offer rare opportunities of working out one of the most difficult problems of the rebellion. But if the revelation were true, it was most unfortunate. Why advise the enemy of our plans at the very moment of their inception?

Latterly, there have been frequent intimations from Washington that Texas is *not* the destination of the Banks Expedition. It has been broadly hinted, in several instances, that his fleet would soon be seen in the well-known waters of the James and York Rivers, and that there the force would be debarked, and cooperate in the second siege of Richmond. In addition to this recast of his movement, it has also been suggested that not Virginia nor Texas, but South Carolina is the real object of his invasion, and that Charleston is at last to be brought to judgment for hatching the adder's egg of treason.

Being left to our own conjectures on this subject, we confess it is difficult to find a reasonable solution of the doubts presented. It is not likely that so large a mass of green troops as Gen. Banks has—not one company of them having ever been under fire—will be taken into the heart of Virginia to assail the drilled troops of the rebel army, fighting behind the formidable defences of Fort Darling and the forts surrounding Richmond. If the design had been to coöperate with Burnside, and the latter were threateningly near Richmond on the north, the plan would be a strong one.

Equally unsound is the theory that Gen. Banks is about to operate against Charleston. The force at Beaufort would have to cooperate in that case; but Gen. Hunter, the Chief of that Department, is quietly resting at Washington, holding court-martials on delinquent brother officers.

If Texas be the object of Gen. Banks' expedition, we cannot but consider its fitting-out here one of the hugest blunders of the war. The trip on transports at this season would be rough, dangerous and cruel to the volunteers who are all landsmen. And the cost would be four-fold what it ought to be to send an army to Texas. The true road to Texas is overland from Missouri. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas should furnish the volunteers for the work. Texas, itself, would furnish the needed subsistence.

It appears to our view of the case that if the expedition be really going to the far South, it would be a happy surprise if all conjectures hitherto offered proved wrong, and that *Florida* is the place which Gen. Banks is to occupy and hold. The same political and social results may be fairly obtained there that Texas was regarded favorable to the development of. Immediate hold and practical results could be got more cheaply there than in Texas.

But there are other points not so far away as either Charleston, Florida or Texas, and where the rebels are not so well prepared as they are on the James River, to which the expedition may be bound, and where operations would have a very important bearing upon the manœuvres and fate of the main rebel army. We should not be surprised if Gen. Banks turned up in a quarter which few have yet conjectured. But we will not have a very long time to wait now for information. Our first knowledge of the whereabouts and aims of the expedition will probably in this, as in former instances, come to us from the rebels.

Public Debt—Present and Prospective.

The estimate of the Public Debt, in the last Annual Report of the Secretary, was to the purport that the total at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1862,

Would be about	$517,372,602
The actual result was	514,211,371

With a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of $13,043,546, which, the report states, would about cover the outstanding claims against the Treasury not then paid. The estimate, therefore, was exceedingly accurate, reflecting credit upon the candor and foresight of the head of the Department. The Secretary, however, does not hope for so successful an estimate of the Public Debt at the close of the current fiscal year, ending 30th of June, 1863. In his last Annual Report

He placed the figures at	$887,372,802
He now apprehends it will be	1,122,297,403
The difference of	$234,924,601

Is to be ascribed to the very considerable enlargement of both the Army and Navy establishments, compared with the basis upon which the estimates of last Winter were sent to Congress.

The estimates for the succeeding fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, are made upon the conjectural basis that the War is to continue nineteen months from the present time, and of course they assume the widest contingent range demanded by the enlarged Military and Naval establishments. The gross figures result in running up the Public Debt to the sum of $1,744,685,586, after absorbing the probable revenues of the year from Customs, the Internal Tax and Miscellaneous, estimated together at $223,025,000.

These demands and estimates must be provided for by the present Congress, whose last session will terminate on the 4th of March, assuming that the Administration desire to avoid an early call of the new Congress. This they will scarcely do with a working majority now in both Houses, and the prospect of an Opposition majority in the next House of Representatives. The loans wanted, therefore, in some shape for the service of the next eighteen or nineteen months, provided the war is to continue, are:

For remainder of current fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	$276,912,517
For the next fiscal year	622,388,183
Together	$899,300,701

Or, in round numbers, *nine hundred millions*, of which nearly *three hundred millions* are indispensable before the 30th June next, over and above the accruing revenues, Impost and Excise, and the unexhausted authority to issue United States Notes and Postal currency. To the various alternatives for raising these Loans, and the preferences on the subject of the Secretary himself, we have adverted in another place. That the present Congress will see to it that they are speedily and successfully raised, we entertain very little doubt.

Differences of views, if such exists between the Finance Committees of the two Houses and the head of the Treasury, will be harmonized as they were last Winter; and while this conclusion may, we think, be safely relied upon, all praise is due to the Secretary for the convincing proofs presented in the following extract from his report of the comparative ability, as contrasted with the peace establishments of other great Powers, of the United States to support a war debt during the war, and to pay it afterward:

> "No country, (argues Mr. Chase,) possesses the true elements of a higher credit—no country, in ordinary times, can maintain a higher standard of currency and payment than the United States.
>
> The Government is less costly than that of most other great Powers. The expenditures of the current fiscal year, excluding those of the War and Navy Departments, can hardly equal those of the last year, which amounted to $24,511,476 66. Estimating those of these departments at double the expenditures of the last year before the rebellion, they would for the current year, had the war ended before last Midsummer, as was anticipated at the date of the last report, amount to the sum of $55,845,834 48. The interest on the public debt is for the current year estimated at $25,041,532 07, and will not probably go over that sum. The whole expenditures of the Government for the current year, on the supposition of peace, would, therefore, not exceed $105,371,849 21. This aggregate must be increased hereafter by the addition of interest on the loans of the current and future years, and by pensions, the precise amount of which cannot be foreseen. Estimate the former at fifty and the latter at ten millions a year, and the total annual expenditures in peace will reach, omitting fractions, to $165,000,000. The expenditures of Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1862, were $364,436,682; those of France for 1862, according to French official estimates, will reach $421,823,900, and the annual expenses of Russia, according to the best accessible information, do not fall far short of $230,000,000.
>
> To meet our annual expenditures, and to assure beyond contingency the punctual discharge of the interest of the public debt, and the creation of a sinking fund for its reduction, Congress has provided a revenue from customs even now reaching nearly seventy millions a year, and a revenue from internal duties which will not probably fall short of one hundred and fifty millions a year.
>
> Without reckoning any other resources than those already provided, the revenue, therefore, will annually exceed the expenditures by fifty-five millions, which sum may be used for the reduction of the public debt. If, then, the war shall be continued, contrary to hope and expectation, to Midsummer of 1864, and the public debt shall reach the utmost limit now anticipated of seventeen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the excess of revenue will reduce that debt, during the first year of peace, more than three per cent."

Hon. Reverdy Johnson as United States Commissioner in New-Orleans.—We copy in another column from the *National Intelligencer* a card from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in reply to statements made by our New-Orleans correspondent concerning his action as United States Commissioner in New-Orleans. It was stated in our correspondent's letter that a sum of $405,000, which had been seized by Gen. Butler while in the hands of the French Consul, and which, on Mr. Johnson's recommendation, was repaid to the Bank of New-Orleans for the French citizens by whom it was claimed, had actually been handed over to agents of the Confederate Government, and disbursed in its service. The implication of the letter was that Mr. Johnson had been completely deceived in the matter, and had been made the instrument of replacing this amount of money in the service of the rebellion, from which Gen. Butler had rescued it.

Mr. Johnson meets this statement conclusively by saying that the claim of French citizens to the money in question was never before him, and that, of course, he had nothing to do with its return. He gives a clear and explicit history of the two cases which were submitted to him, and of the grounds upon which his decision in each was based.

That Mr. JOHNSON was fairly amenable to the imputations contained in the letter of our correspondent, we cannot, after his statement on the subject, for a moment believe. That those imputations had their origin in the motives which he alleges—namely, a desire to cover up corrupt transactions of officials in Gen. BUTLER'S Department—may be true; though his attacks on the personal character of our correspondent are utterly uncalled for, and the more wanton, as he professes to have nothing beyond rumor for a knowledge of his identity. It is quite possible that our correspondent may have been misled by false information into doing Mr. JOHNSON very gross injustice; but if so, we have no hesitation in saying that he will be prompt in seeking and applying a remedy. For our own part, we have only to say that Mr. JOHNSON'S character and antecedents render it absurd to suppose for a moment that he can have been intentionally a party to any betrayal of the interests or rights of the Government which he served.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committee of Ways and Means Amending the Tax Bill.

SEVENTY-FIVE MORE GENERALS WANTED

Important Work Progressing in Congress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means had an extended session, to-day, on the Tax bill, and agreed to a number of important amendments. Another meeting will be held on Monday, to consider Mr. CHASE'S report and enter upon the discussion of an adequate scheme of finance.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The statistics of the Treasury Department show the increase in the exports from the loyal States for the current year to be sixty-five millions over those of 1861. The tables designed to accompany the Secretary's report will not be ready for publication under about two weeks.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a large list of names for promotion in the Naval service, and also the names of BENJAMIN S. ISHERWOOD, as Chief of Bureau of Engineering, and LENTHAL, as Chief of Bureau of Construction. Both of these nominations were rejected last session, and probably neither will now be ratified.

MORE GENERALS NECESSARY.

Senator WILSON'S bill, introduced to-day, from the Senate Military Committee, to repeal the law of last session, limiting the number of General officers in the volunteer service, is made necessary by the increase of the army calling for additional appointments of brigade and division commanders. To the list now authorized by law, the President desires to add about seventy-five more, most of whom are already selected.

THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The vacancy in the Chairmanship of the House Military Committee, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. BLAIR, was filled to-day by the election of Hon. ABRAM OLIN. The efficiency of Mr. OLIN renders this choice no less an advantage to the country than a compliment well deserved by himself.

WHITE-HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The announcement recently made, that no receptions will be held during the Winter at the White House, is an error, and arose from a statement that no receptions will be held by Mrs. LINCOLN. The President's receptions will commence as usual after the holidays.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

Senator SUMNER, to-day, introduced the following important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads be directed to consider the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York, which shall carry the mails of the United States with certainty and dispatch, and shall be free from all local impediments.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

A dispatch received this evening from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, at Fairfax, locates a considerable rebel force at Bristow Station. Rebel cavalry to-day came as far as Manassas Junction. These bands are probably reconnoitering parties, seeking information in regard to Gen. SIGEL'S movements, and perhaps intended to keep up the belief of a rebel force threatening his lines.

GEN. POPE'S EVIDENCE.

The salient point in the evidence of Gen. POPE today in the Porter Court-martial, was his statement that his distrust of Gen. PORTER was first excited by President LINCOLN'S assurance, after the battle of Bull Run, that he had seen letters written from that officer to General BURNSIDE, in which language was used that seemed incompatible with the feeling necessary to secure cordial support of a commander by his subordinates. The President at that time cautioned Gen. POPE to "keep an eye on PORTER." Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter to Gen. PORTER, put in evidence yesterday, in which he begs the latter to give to Gen. POPE all possible support, was written, as the date shows, several days after the battle in which Gen. PORTER is charged with failing to yield that support, and is open to the suspicion of having been prepared for the purpose of counteracting the impression then growing, that Gen. POPE had been sacrificed by a conspiracy.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S arrival to testify in the McDowell case is again announced for to-morrow. While here he is expected to be the guest of Col. SAWLETTE, though offered the hospitalities of Willard's Hotel.

THE ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution stirring up the Administration on the subject of the military prisoners confined in Kentucky passed the Senate to-day, after Mr. CLARK had very neatly extracted its sting by an amendment. The inquiries of the South-side Border State operators in Congress are truly a "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

A SOLDIER EXECUTED.

JOHN CONRAD KESSLER, a private in Company K, One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers, was executed to-day, pursuant to sentence of Court-martial, in the old Capitol Prison-yard, for the murder of Lieut. LINSEY, of the same company. He met his fate with firmness, justifying his deed as an act of self-defence, and declaring that he died happy.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the defence offered the testimony of Col. RUGGLES to prove that the witness examined yesterday was a man wholly without good reputation, having been engaged in attempting frauds against the Government, and the testimony was ruled out by the Court, when Gen. MCDOWELL entered a protest against the proceeding. Gen. HEINTZELMAN now testified to the entire total abstinence of Gen. MCDOWELL from the use of wines and liquors, and directly contrary to the evidence of the preceding witness.

THE ABUSES AT CAMP CONVALESCENT.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at its meeting to-day, appointed Representatives COVODE, GOOCH and ODELL a Sub-Committee to investigate the alleged abuses at Camp Convalescent; also, the condition of the wounded and sick soldiers, with a view to the immediate discharge of those who may be found to be permanently disabled or unfit for duty. The Committee will also investigate the subject of absenteeism of officers and men from the army, without proper authority; and the conduct of army surgeons, and their treatment of men committed to their care. They will also recommend the adoption of stringest measures to promote the efficiency of the army.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-martial case, Gen. POPE was cross-examined for a long time by the counsel for the Defendant. Tuesday, the question asked Gen. POPE was, why he had expressed to Gen. PORTER two days after his alleged disobedience of orders, his determination not to report him for delay, or to take any action looking to his impeachment. To this question Gen. POPE answered, he did not think Gen. PORTER deliberately withheld his troops from him, but that this idea probably originated in a mistake or blunder.

See Eighth Page for Congressionnl Proceedings.

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AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
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The world's great remedy for
COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION,
And all affections of the
LUNGS AND THROAT.

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The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

From a Lady.—West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 6, 1861.—DR. HOSTETTER—SIR: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your BITTERS, have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, beside having two first-rate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your BITTERS was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your BITTERS. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite, and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the stomach, I never saw in my life as there was in her. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.
Yours, with respect, Mrs. AMANDA MCPHERSON.
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Sold by all druggists and family grocers.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
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BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
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Craig's Microscope—THE NEW HOLIDAY GIFT—Magnifies 10,000 times; the cheapest and best Microscope in the world for general use. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 25; with six beautiful mounted objects, $3. Address HENRY CRAIG, No. 182 Centre-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and Cataarh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG. Office No. 816 Broadway.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—BUTLER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Mr. Calkins, SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, of this City, and ANNIE W., daughter of Dr. John S. Butler, of the former City.

MURDOCK—PATTEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, FRANCIS ATWOOD MURDOCK to ISABELLA INGERSOLL, daughter of James Pattee, Esq.

MEADER—BIRDSALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, A. O. MEADER, of this City, to Miss SARAH BIRDSALL, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARRY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. EMMA J., wife of Robert A. Barry, M. D., of No. 641 4th-st., aged 38 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hovey,) corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. The remains will be taken, on the following morning, to Yonkers, for interment.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, ANN MARIA TITUS, wife of Jesse Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 1st-place.

CONKLIN.—In the Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., JAMES L. CONKLIN, Company P, Seventy-second Regiment Penn. Vols., the only son of Peleg C. Conklin, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, corner of Cook and Bushwick-av., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

CROMWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARTHA W., wife of Edward Cromwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Birdsall, aged 34 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 108 East 17th-st.

DICKINSON.—On Friday morning, Dec. 5, after a painful illness, Capt. JEREMIAH J. DICKINSON, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Marine Society and Alpha Chapter O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 Sullivan-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FRANCIS.—On Friday evening, Dec. 5, of membranous croup, JENNIE BROWER, daughter of Mary Francis and the late H. S. Francis, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Brower, No. 201 West 14th-st.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

GIDDINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, of consumption, MARY L., wife of Silas M. Giddings, and daughter of Oliver Holden, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRANDIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, PHILIP GRANDIN, aged 70 years and 8 days.

Notice of funeral in future papers.

ISAACKS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, CECILIA C. ISAACKS, daughter of the late Samson M. Isaacks, of New-York.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at her residence, No. 70 Pineapple-st., CATHARINE, wife of David Kelly, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st.

MEAD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, suddenly, LILLIE HINSDALE, only daughter of Melville E. and Lizzie B. Mead, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 173 7th-av.

MYER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 4, JANE, widow of Garret Myer, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

UHLHOM.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 5, C. F. UHLHOM, aged 52 years.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 225 West 23d-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to New-Haven on Monday morning for interment.

VALENTINE.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Morrison, No. 320 West 35th-st., on Friday, Dec. 5, Dr. JAMES T. VALENTINE, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VROOM—NICOLL.—At Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., JOHN B. VROOM, formerly of Jersey City, to Miss JULIANA T. NICOLL.

WARDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at his residence, No. 76 Laight-st., after a severe illness, of disease of the heart, SOLOMON WARDELL, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 217, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

WATSON.—Killed, instantly, at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Sergeant JAMES HOLMES WATSON, Company A, Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) aged 23 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 58 Spring-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., also those of his regiment now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 577.—Dec. 5, 1862.
9, 43, 44, 70, 67, 6, 63, 41, 66, 46, 23, 11, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 578—Dec. 5, 1862.
68, 12, 57, 18, 44, 20, 32, 54, 29, 58, 7, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $90 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS
that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
ALSO,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
"SPECIAL NOTICE."
We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer
AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:
GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....$5 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces. 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.......... 3 25 per set.
Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

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UNDER SHIRTS.
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AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ARMY SHIRTS,
NEW STYLES.
ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
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DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
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DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.
This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
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At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
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SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
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$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
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Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
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SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—CAMP WASHINGTON, S. I., Dec 3, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER.—This regiment has been mustered into the United States service, and will leave for the seat of war in a few days, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Banks. All enlisted men who belong to the regiment, and are absent without leave, are ordered to report immediately, and if they do so promptly, they will not be punished; if, however, they remain absent after having seen this order, and after the regiment has left New-York, their names will be handed to the U. S. Provost-Marshal-General, and they will then be arrested as deserters from the United States service, and punished accordingly. The regiment will parade in a few days to receive its colors.
ABEL SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, THE NEW-YORK ERA, for Dec. 9, contains an original poem by GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, with a ringing letter; an original poem by Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT; sketch of Hon. Gilbert Dean; quaint poem by Elise Grey; new story by Harry Halcyon; humorous articles by Josh Billings; reading for the military and firemen; the episodic and sensational features of the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen; musical matters and dramatic doings, etc. Inquire at the News Depôts.
Published at No. 202 Fulton-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

EYE.—DR. M. MARGULIES, PHYSICIAN TO HIS Highness the Prince Alexander of Hessen Darmstadt, having had 22 years' experience in medical practice in London and St. Petersburgh, may be consulted for ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, from 10 to 12 daily, at No. 30 East 14th-st., Union-square, New-York.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD,
Successors to
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston,
Will publish on SATURDAY, Dec. 6,
DIARY,
FROM
MARCH 4, 1861,
TO
NOVEMBER 12, 1862,
BY
ADAM GUROWSKI.
"Dedicated to the Widowed Wives, the Bereaved Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts and Orphans in the Loyal States."
The author says in his preface:
"*On doit à son pays sa fortune, sa vie, mais avant tout la verite.*"
In this Diary I recorded what I heard and saw myself, and what I heard from others on whose veracity I can implicitly rely.
I recorded impressions as immediately as I felt them. A life almost wholly spent in the tempests and among the breakers of our times has taught me that the first impressions are the purest and the best.
If they ever peruse these pages, my friends and acquaintances will find therein what, during these horrible national trials, was a subject of our confidential conversations and discussions, what in letters and by mouth was a subject of repeated forebodings and warnings. Perhaps these pages may in some way explain a phenomenon almost unexampled in history—that twenty millions of people, brave, highly intelligent, and mastering all the wealth of modern civilization, were, if not virtually overpowered, at least so long kept at bay by about five million of rebels. GUROWSKI.
WASHINGTON, November, 1862.
The work will be published in one volume, 12mo., price $1 25, on Saturday, Dec. 6,
BY LEE & SHEPARD,
Successors to Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.
Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Have a very extensive collection
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
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OF CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,
We have over
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THE ILLUMINATED ALBUM,
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USEFUL ARTICLES OF STATIONERY,
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(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
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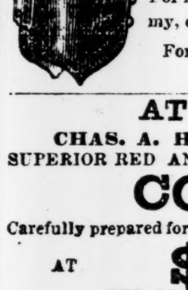
NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the Publisher.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

BOLD STROKE!!
An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen best quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents each, less than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.
GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, FINE DRESS SHIRTS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.


THE PATENT ANKLET—FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—To be worn around the ankle, over the top of the boot, serving as a support, and protecting from the cold and wet, keeping the ankles dry and the stockings clean. For neatness, health, comfort and economy, every lady should have a pair.
For sale at MILLER'S.
No. 387 Canal-st.

AT RETAIL.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $8 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.
ALSO,
BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL
AT $12 00
PER CHALDRON;
AND HALLIBURTON'S HOUSE ORREL
AT $11 00
PER CHALDRON.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.
For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*
In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.
Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.
Dr. LIGHTHILL'S recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price, $1.
TESTIMONIALS.
This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. Lighthill's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes a specialty.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862. Editor *New-York Teacher.*
☞ In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr. L. would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be instituted.
Letters of inquiry on the subject for which this notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.
Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.
ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.
This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, L.L. D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher.*
ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.
NOS. 66 AND 68 READE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.
A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.
A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.
My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.
The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public
GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.
As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.
JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futher more state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.
No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.
CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.
I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.
I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.
No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.
Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
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GENUINE PREPARATION.
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
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This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion.
Loss of Memory.
Weak Nerves.
Horror of Disease.
Dimness of Vision.
Hot Hands.
Dryness of Skin.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power.
Difficulty of Breathing.
Trembling.
Wakefulness.
Pain in the Back.
Flushing of the Body.
Eruptions on the Face.
Pallid Countenance.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL.
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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Uretha, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.
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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.
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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.
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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST,
DEPOT
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
'8.
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'8.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

The Troubles in New-Orleans.

A CARD FROM REVERDY JOHNSON.

The following card is published in the *Washington Intelligencer:*

"An editorial in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 15th of November, and a letter from a correspondent in that city of the NEW-YORK TIMES of or about the same date, contains a recent alleged discovery of a fraudulent or treasonable appropriation of a sum of $405,000, on the 14th of April last, by the Bank of New-Orleans, through its President, Mr. DAVIS, its Cashier, a Mr. BELAY, and a Director named HOWELL. This sum is said to have been on that day borrowed from the Bank by J. D. B. DEBOW, as Agent of the Confederate Government, to pay the house of E. GAUTHERIN & Co. for army supplies furnished that Government, and to have been, within forty days preceding the discovery, sent to Havana in the Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay*, and, in the meantime, to have been secretly deposited with the French Consul, Count MEJAN. It is also said that this amount was seized in the hands of that Consul by Major-Gen. BUTLER, and was one of the sums which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, as Commissioner of the United States, appointed by the President, investigated during the past Summer, and 'advised the Government to pay back,' and it is insinuated that this advice was given either from ignorance or a worse cause.

The respectability of the TIMES, and of many of the papers into which these publications have been copied, makes it proper, in the judgment of the Commissioner, that they be briefly noticed in advance of his report, which he supposes will be ere long transmitted by the President to Congress.

The charges, as far as they involve the Commissioner, are false in every particular. The only sums of money seized by Gen. BUTLER in the hands of foreign Consuls which were before Mr. JOHNSON, and reported upon by him, were two:

First—One of $800,000 in charge of AM. COUTERIE, the Consul of the Netherlands. This amount, under a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, (*not* the Bank of New-Orleans,) of the 24th of February, 1862, was paid to Mr. EDWARD J. FORSTALL, of that city, a gentleman of the highest character, and for years the agent of Messrs. HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, to be transmitted at the first opportunity to that house, to enable it to protect the credit of the Citizens' Bank, and of the State of Louisiana, by paying as it accrued the interest on certain bonds of the State, long before loaned to the Bank, under an agreement that before disposing of them they should indorse them, and stipulate to meet punctually the interest and principal. The bonds were negotiated in Europe many years since by the Bank, through the agency of the Amsterdam house, and the interest that has fallen due from time to time, up to the period of the advance to Mr. FORSTALL, had been regularly paid through the same agency.

Mr. FORSTALL, having no safe place of his own for so large an amount of coin, deposited it for security with the Consul of the Netherlands, taking his receipt for it at the time of the deposit. The transaction on the part of the Bank was in no respect a secret one. The resolution which determined upon it was unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the Board of Directors, and inserted in their journal of proceedings, and all the corresponding necessary entries were made in their appropriate places in the books of the Bank. With the transaction the Bank of New-Orleans had no connection or interest whatever, nor had the French Consul, nor either of the persons named in the publications referred to. Nor has the money, in whole or in part, been sent to Havana in a Spanish war steamer, or in any other way. Under the order of the President confirming Mr. JOHNSON'S report, it was long since received by Mr. FORSTALL, and is no doubt now in the hands of Messrs. HOPE & Co., and held for the purpose for which it was destined.

Second—The same bank, the Citizens' Bank, (not the Bank of New-Orleans,) having occasion for a further credit in Europe on which to draw exchange, (their principal business,) purchased of Messrs. DUPASSEUR & Co., a French house of established credit and integrity in the city, bills on Paris for about $750,000, paying for them as agreed in coin. The amount was delivered to the house by the Bank and deposited by them, they being French subjects, with the French Consul, until it could be shipped to Paris to cover the bills. At the same time the bills were handed to the Bank, who transmitted them as soon as they could to their correspondent in Europe, to be at the proper period presented for acceptance and payment. It was a part of the understanding that the Paris bankers were not to accept until they were advised of the shipment of the coin. Before that could be effected Major-Gen. BUTLER, hearing that the coin was in possession of the Consul, and conjecturing that the transaction was illegal, requested him to retain it, which he promptly and willingly agreed to do. It was not seized by the General, or taken out of the custody of the Consul—the General being satisfied with the promise of the Consul not to part with it till the matter was investigated. In the case of this sum, as also of the $800,000, neither the Bank of New-Orleans nor any of its officers, nor of the other persons named in the publications in question, had anything to do. This transaction too, as in the former case, appeared in all its details in the books of the Citizens' Bank, and was known to all their officers and directors, and also appropriately appeared in the books of Messrs. DUPASSEUR & Co., all of which were before the Commissioner. The negotiation was a purely legitimate business affair, in no way benefitting or designed to benefit the Confederate Government, or any of its agents, or having any political purpose whatever. Nor was it asserted before the Commissioner by Major-Gen. BUTLER, who was advised of the investigation before it was made, in any statement of his own or another person, that the Confederate Government or its agents had any interest in it, direct or indirect; nor did he or any one for him, call in question the perfect propriety of the conduct of Count MEJAN, the French Consul, in regard to it, and the amount has no doubt long since been delivered to Messrs. DUPASSEUR & Co., and shipped to Paris, to cover the bills drawn upon it.

The Commissioner had before him all the evidence that was offered, or that he could procure by the most diligent inquiry, in relation to both the items, and his report, advising the return of the first to Mr. FORSTALL, and the release of the second from the effect of Gen. BUTLER'S request of the French Consul, is accompanied by such evidence, and was before the President and Secretary of State when his report was, in its entirety, confirmed. The imputations upon the Commissioner in these publications, and in several prior ones from the same source, would seem to have a common origin. What the motive inducing them is will perhaps be seen when his report, and the actual state of things in New-Orleans in particular, not covered by the report, because not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, shall become known. Unless the almost universal belief of gentlemen of intelligence and integrity in the city, having every means of knowledge, be wholly unfounded, and the reports of officers of the highest character in the service of the Government, who have officially visited the city since it has been in the possession of the military, be also wholly unfounded, a state of fraud and corruption exist there that is without a parallel in the history of the country.

That Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is cognizant of it, or would approve of it if he was, is not for a moment to be believed. But if he will exert the acuteness and energy which have heretofore had a different direction into the investigation of the conduct of some of those around him, he will soon discover that the people of New-Orleans, since they have been under his sway, have been perhaps as much sinned against as sinning; and he will also discover why it is that an officer who acted under the immediate commission of the President, and whose whole course, after full examination, has received his decided approval, and who, not to disparage the Major-General, and without subjecting himself even to a suspicion of self-adulation, may claim to be his equal in intelligence, political integrity and personal honor, is assailed by some of the persons connected with or under his command.

They cannot but know that their aspersions are utterly false. Growing rich themselves on the necessities of the helpless people around them, by extortions offensive even to decency, they seem evidently to be under the apprehension that the Commissioner's report, or the knowledge which they fear he may possess of their conduct, may not only be used to put an end to their career of plunder, but to subject them to the punishment due to their misdeeds. This notice of their assaults is not taken from any apprehension that his character can suffer with those who know him. The correspondent and the editor, (who are both, it is said, officers in Gen. BUTLER'S Department,) by their exhibition of themselves, are individually unworthy of regard. Their statements cannot obtain credit with gentlemen who ever see in vulgar scurrility a want of moral character and proneness to falsehood. But the Commissioner deems it due to the cause of truth, to the confidence reposed in him by the President, and to the information of the public who have an interest in the subject, that their falsehoods should be, at the earliest moment, exposed and refuted.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 182 bbls. Ashes, 33,151 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,132 bags Corn Meal, 69,115 bushels Wheat, 56,038 bushels Corn, 55 bushels Rye, 1,663 bushels Barley, 59,652 bushels Oats, 5,408 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,372 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

CHEMICALS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bags, part at 30c.@32c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand at 31¼c.@32c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady, at 67½c.@68c. for Middlings, ℔ ℔. Sales, 500 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been good, especially for Brandies, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy to-day, and prices are quoted down 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., with a very limited demand, especially from export buyers, in view of the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 95@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 75@$5 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 05@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State..............................	$5 75	@$5 85
Extra State....................................	5 95	@ 6 30
Superfine Western..........................	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands............	6 90	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee..................................	6 40	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri...	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 65@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior, family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, at drooping prices; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 12½@$3 65 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales, 100 bales, at 21½c.@22c. each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, and prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel lower. Sales since our last, 131,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 58; White Western, at $1 50@$1 59; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 27; White State, at $1 49@$1 55; Amber State at $1 46; Red State, at $1 35@$1 44 ℔ bushel. Corn opened firmly, but closed heavily. Sales, since our last, 120,000 bush., 74c.@75c. for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@73c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 61c.@68c. for unsound; 76c.@77½c. for Yellow Western, and 82c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 6,000 bushels. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 65½c.@67c.; Western at 66c.@67½c., and State at 67c.@68c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 35@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Sales 1,000 bushels Malt, at $1 66 ℔ bushel.

Receipt of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.

	1862.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.....................	1,668,315	1,446,137	600,410
Wheat, bushels..............	12,722,423	17,339,909	13,675,054
Corn, bush......................	30,744,035	26,143,233	15,486,616
Oats, bush.......................	3,434,771	1,383,258	1,539,076
Rye, bush........................	936,282	479,005	305,357
Barley, bush....................	733,300	417,129	537,791

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 65c.@85c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at uniform prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

HEMP—A lot of 100 bales Tampico changed hands on terms not disclosed.

IRON—Has been quiet, but very firmly held.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

LUMBER—The scarcity of Eastern Spruce and Pine continues, while the demand is active at very full rates, for lots both here and to arrive soon. The Albany *Journal* says: "The Lumber is well in for the season, though some boats are behind their time, owing to detentions from crowds on the Canals. The shipments have been large. The demand for vessels and barges is still active, and there is a considerable quantity of Lumber sold and not yet shipped. The sales have been small, as most buyers have laid in their supply for the season." The Chicago *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "Lake navigation is closing up for the season, and the receipts for the remainder of the year must necessarily be light. The demand for cargoes is active, and the market at 50c.@75c. higher. Common to good qualities afloat have been sold at $10 50@$11, and good to choice Boards and Strips at $12@$12 50. At the yards dealers are very firm, and some of them are holding at $14 for common Boards and Fencing. A majority of them, however, are selling at $13@$13 50. Shingles are firm, but without decided change. Lath is in good demand, and 25c. higher. Sales afloat have been made at $2@$2 25."

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 34c., and 150 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 32c., cash.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in; prices of petroleum are lower, and quite irregular; other descriptions are unaltered.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 100 tons Western thin oblong, at $43 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is steady. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand at 7¼c.@9c. ℔ ℔.; sales 650 boxes. Lard continues in fair request, but at less buoyant rates; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@9⅞c., ℔ ℔. Beef is more active at former rates. Sales, since our last, 540 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

Hog Trade of Chicago, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.

	Received.	Shipped.
1862..............................	360,012	150,532
1861..............................	155,111	67,710
1860..............................	95,613	43,589

—Deducting the amount of Hogs shipped from those received this season, there are left for the packers and butchers 209,479 Hogs, against 87,401 in 1861, and 52,000 in 1860.

SEEDS—Sales 500 bags Clover at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Sales 55 cases Mace at 62½c.; 5,000 mats Cassia on private terms; 50 bags Cloves at 32½c.; 150 bags Pepper at 23½c., and 100 bags Pimento at 18½c., ℔ ℔.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in demand at 15c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day amount to 750 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@11c., and Cuba at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in, including Bunch at 42½c.@43c., and Straits at 40c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, sales since our last having been confined to 110 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@24c.; 48 cases Seed Leaf at 17c.; and 54 bales Havana on private terms, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 38¾c.@39c., chiefly at 39c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were light. For Liverpool—American vessels took 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7¾d.@8d.; 45,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ℔ bushel, and 300 pkgs. Tallow at 20s. ℔ ton; and foreign vessels, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bremen—Rye, 5,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 11d. ℔ bushel.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery, when the annual election of officers will take place. A full attendance is requested.

M. H. McNAMARA, President.

D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

O. U. A.—THE CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The members of Alpha Chapter, and of the Order generally, are invited to meet at No. 110 Sullivan-st., on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late associate and brother, Jeremiah J. Dickinson. Members will wear the usual badge on the left arm. By order,

H. S. BANCKER, G. C. of the C.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services, on opening the new Lecture Room of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will take place on SABBATH, Dec. 7, 1862. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will preach at half-past 10 A. M., Rev. H. J. FOX at 3 P. M., and Rev. FRANK DE HASS, at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M, with interesting exercises. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The second of a course of sermons before this Association will be preached by Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-avenue and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Communion in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Monthly Concert in the EVENING, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by Shipmasters and others. All seats free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The subject for the morning will be on *The Education of Children.* The Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

BEDFORD-AVENUE, NEAR MYRTLE-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, Union meeting in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Speakers: Prof. RAYMOND, Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, Pastor of the church. A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Beatitudes,* followed by *Flowers for the Children;* and at 7½ P. M. Subject: *Songs of the Redeemed in Heaven.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. RICHARDSON, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass., will preach in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. His subject in the evening will be—*Cooperation with God a Necessity for the Salvation of our Country.* The public are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Fox. Love feast at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M.; to conclude with an old-fashion Methodist prayer meeting. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon will be preached before this Association on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. Young men are specially invited to attend.

ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, (late Church of the Intercessor,) 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

"THE TREASURES OF THE SNOW reserved against the day of battle and war," Job xxxviii, chap., 22, 24. Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, especially life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—THE MESSENGER sent of God to restore all things which He has spoken by the prophets, (see Matt. xvii. 11,) will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Rev. B. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*God is Love,* by CHARLES C. GOSS. Music by Father REED'S Old Folks. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon, and evening at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr CORNWALL will preach in the afternoon, at 3½. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. A. M. JELLY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. JAMES BAIRD will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. B. MERWIN in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, late Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

AT PROF. MATTESON'S CHURCH—Forty-first-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. WM. GOULD, of Syracuse, N. Y., at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M., on *The Fact and the Justice of Salvation through Faith in Christ.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock. P. M. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening to young people on a life of pleasure. Seats free.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, D. D. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Divine Law of Life between God, Man and Nature.* The public are invited. Seats free.

ATTENTION.—A PRAYING BAND, FROM New-York and Brooklyn, will conduct the services at the Grand-st. M. P. Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Willimsburgh, at the usual hour on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. All are invited to attend. P. WEAVER, Pastor.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Monthly Concert of the Sabbath School in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICES IN WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JAMES BAIRD will preach in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will consider *Paul's Views Concerning a Future Life.*

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. J. W. LINDSAY will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Church, will preach at Dodworth's Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 M., in the Presbyterian Rooms, House of the American Tract Society. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Moderator.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—MADIson-av. and 28th-st. There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. BOARDMAN, ASSISTING AT Upper St. George's Mission Chapel, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dépôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

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THE PISTON PIPE, PATENTED JULY 22, 1862, substitutes a segar, while it economises like any pipe. It lights readily, burns freely, is easily kept clean, and fits your vest pocket. Retail price, 25 cents. Sample packages for the trade, paying $2 profit, sent everywhere on receipt of $1. Patentee's Dépôt, No. 151 Canal-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, if required. Call for three days, at No. 120 1st-av., in the book-store, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly. Reference given to her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family, for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL OF NEAT and industrious habits wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress or laundress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress. Call at No. 150 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, in a private family; 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and nurse or to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., second floor, near 9th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; cuts, fits and finishes all styles of family sewing; flounces and trims in the best style; makes a lady's wardrobe complete; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a respectable young woman, who has lived with her for some months, either as seamstress, waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 61 University-place, at 12 o'clock for several days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, altering and making over ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day in private families. Address No. 286 3d-av., near 23d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation, in City or country, by a willing and obliging young woman, as general servant; is a good cook, and can bake well; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A lady of the highest respectability, of pleasing address and appearance, well acquainted with all household duties, wishes the position of housekeeper in a widower's family. No objections to children. Address A. B. F., Union-square Post Office, for two days.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting; can be highly recommended: particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 1st-av. second floor.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No 413 Broadway, New-York City.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a graduate of an academy, a situation as Assistant book-keeper in a jobbing or commission house, shipping, banking or manufacturing office; writes a rapid hand; possesses a practical knowledge of book-keeping; is a good accountant. Address W. A., No. 308 9th-av.

AS DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A SITUAtion as salesman wanted in a first-class dry goods jobbing house, by a young man of large experience with an extensive, prompt-paying, cash and short-time trade. Address C. G. B., Box No. 327 Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a person who is classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, is a practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, and has the best of reference. Address H. H., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures; the advertiser is willing and able to work; good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAD, OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, wishes a situation in any wholesale business; writes a good hand, and can do most anything required of a boy of that age. Address P. B. VERMILYA, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO SUTLERS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing had a year's experience, wishes a position. A No. 1 testimonials. Address Box No. 4,689, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

SOAP MAKER WANTED—ONE WHO UNderstands the manufacture of brown soap in all its varieties, and who can give unexceptionable references as to capability, honesty and sobriety, may hear of a permanent situation, with fair wages, in an old-established manufactory in this City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; ONE REsiding in Brooklyn, and about 14 to 15 years of age preferred. Call at No. 82 Cedar-st., front office, between 10 and 12 A. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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N. B.—Any contribution expressly intended for Scotland or Ireland, will be forwarded in accordance with the donor's wishes.

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INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S ROWE, A. M.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855, supplies schools and families with teachers; teachers with positions, and parents with school circulars. TEACHERS WANTED.—First class principal for large boarding school for boys; liberal terms will be made with an experienced first-class man; professor of piano and singing for partial engagement, near City; lady for piano and singing; lady for music and English, for piano, one for N. Y. and one for N. Hampshire; lady for English and Latin, in City; gentleman for English, in select school, in N. Y. State; lady for painting, drawing and French; lady for Latin, French and music, for the West: French lady for Philadelphia; lady for common English, as daily teacher in young ladies' school, City; gentleman of first-class ability, for mathematics and natural sciences, in New-England Seminary; governess for Cuba, salary $700; accomplished German governess for first-class City family; gentleman for classics, Delaware; experienced preceptress, for public institution; gentleman for English and penmanship, in boarding school, at reasonable salary; lady for German, French and music; French lady for New-England; tutor for family, near city; governess for the country, common English and music required; married gentleman for natural sciences; gentleman for English and Latin, N. Jersey; lady for music, drawing and French, Indiana; lady for piano, singing and drawing, N. Jersey; lady for elocution, City; gentleman for music and modern languages, in military school; Episcopalian gentleman for select school. Several schools for sale and to let.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A LADY WHO has had several years' experience in teaching, a reengagement as teacher in a private family, or as daily governess. She teaches the English branches, French and German, which she speaks fluently, music and drawing. Can give best of references No objections to leave the City. Call, or address Mrs. D., at Mr. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in that capacity in this City; pupils under 15 preferred. Address E. M. S., Box No 108 *Times* Office.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, wishes to engage herself in some good family to teach music and assist in the education of two or three young children as a compensation for her board. Address ELLEN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY desires employment as visiting governess in families having children: has received her education in the best New-York schools, and can satisfy as to character and capacity. Address P. M. A., Box 1,892, Lower Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133⅓ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of

E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOUSE contains ten rooms, barn, carriage-house and green grapery; 14 acres; fine brook, fish and skating-pond; five minutes' walk from dépôt. more land if desired.

GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—86 ACRES, NEAR MORristown, N. J.; plenty of fruit, meadow, &c.; stream of water through the farm; plenty of wood and timber; house, barn, &c., clear from mortgages. Can be seen today at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st. and Bowery, for particulars.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 17th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the comforts of the house and furniture by seeing them, House 33 feet wide: rent $300 a month. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment and under-cellar house, No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $500. For particulars, call on the premises of CYRUS W. PRICE.

TO LET OR LEASE LOW—TWO LARGE well-lighted buildings in Wooster-st., near Canal, about 50x100 feet, five and six stories high, connecting with one another; suitable for a bakery, storage warehouse, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—ONE OR MORE TWO-STORY NEW houses, with gas and water, in Spencer-st., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs. Rent $190. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO RENT, CHEAP—IN WEST 27TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; high stoop. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

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TO LET.—THE WELL-KNOWN OLD STAND Bakery and store No. 310 9th-av., one door below 30th-st. Rent moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES CAN be had in Westchester County, one hour from New-York, in a private stable above ground, with the best of hay and grain. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of JAMES C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,

Consisting of one 60-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of

T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 8 and 9, at 6½ o'clock.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of valuable Theological and Miscellaneous Books, nearly all of the best editions, and including many exceedingly scarce and valuable books. For particulars see catalogue, and the books at the salesrooms.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a bay mare, long tail, between 6 and 7 years old, free and pleasant driver, sound and kind, about 15¾ hands high. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for her.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, an invoice of Maltese goods, consisting of figures life size, pedestals, &c. Also, nine cases of French imported bulbous roots, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofabeds, lounges, chairs, tables, washstands bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chandeliers, carpets, oilcloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, cutlery, plated and glass ware, &c.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BULBOUS ROOTS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Broad-st., a choice assortment of flower roots, received direct from a celebrated nursery in Holland.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular: first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office. No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR S.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS, OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 4, 1862.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN BY MESSRS. J. W. WINN & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., on this Bank for 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and accepted by the President or Vice-President, will be paid by presenting the same at the counter. If in sums of ($5) five dollars and upward, one per cent. premium on a dollar will be paid.
W. E. ARNOLD, Cashier.
C. GARDNER WEAVER, President.
THEODORE EVANS, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

STATE OF LOUISIANA AND NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.—PAST DUE COUPONS collected by our special agent now in New-Orleans.

CLAIMS against merchants to be forwarded by steamer of the 6th inst., will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 68 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS, } Committee.
GEORGE A. BARNEY,

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
} Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR,
} Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subcriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calvo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER	Dinorah	MORENZI	1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI	Corentin	STOCKTON	2d Goatherd
AMODIO	Hoel	SUSINI	The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 1.
Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.
On MONDAY, Dec. 8—DINORAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.
MONDAY, Dec. 8—DINORAH.
NOTICE.—The unqualified success of the new opera of DINORAH and Mlle. CORDIER, and the steadily increasing attendance, added to the universal desire for additional hearings, have induced the manager to announce several more nights of DINORAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.
TUESDAY.
THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.
The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the manager to give a second performance at the same price on
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 9.
When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA.

LORINI	Norma	MORENSI	Adelgisa

Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed thereior.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Dec. 13
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA — KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and Thirteenth-street.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
Congreve's highly successful standard comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE.

Valentine in love with Angelica	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Sir Sampson Legend, father of Valentine and Ben	Mr. John Gilbert.
Ben, Sir Sampson's youngest son	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Scandal, his friend, a free speaker	Mr. Norton.
Tattle, a half-witted beau	Mr. Reynolds.
Foresight, an illiterate old fellow	Mr. Geo. Holland
Jeremy, servant to Valentine	Mr. Young
Buckram, a lawyer	Mr. Parsloe
Steward	Mr. Parkes
William	Mr. Turner
Angelica, niece to Foresight	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Prue, daughter to Foresight by first wife	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Frail, sister to Mrs. Foresight	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Foresight, second wife to Foresight	Mrs. John Sefton
Nurse to Miss Prue	Miss Carman
Jenny	Miss Green

MONDAY, Dec. 8—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 9—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10—JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
The audiences continuing to increase at each representation of the
CENTRAL PARK
AND
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
these plays will be repeated.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Box-Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In Preparation—
THE WAY TO GET MARRIED,
PAULINE AND HENRIETTE.
Will be repeated—
WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........Wm. Wheatley.
Positively the last occasion upon which
MATILDA HERON
can during the present season appear in her
Powerful and thrilling character of
"CAMILLE,"
in the drama of the same name.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

MATILDA HERON	CAMILLE
Armand Duval	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Monsieur Duval	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Madame Prudence	Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1862.
His last appearance this season in his grand character of the
"CARDINAL DUKE,"
in Bulwer's powerful drama of RICHELIEU.
MATILDA HERON
On TUESDAY NEXT,
in the new drama of
EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
Due notice will be given of
THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF
METAMORA.
The performances will commence at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.
FORTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
Will be presented with new scenery, dresses, decorations and appointments; Mozart's great work,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Supported by the full strength of the company.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
Twelfth Grand Sacred Concert.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ.
When Beethoven's master work, "Fidelio," will be presented.
Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THEATRE FRANÇAISE.
Aujourd'hui, SAMEDI, le 6 December.
PROLOGUE—LE DEUX HOMMES DU NORD.
LE FEU AU COUVENT.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—A FAIR will be held at No. 758 Broadway, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of December, to aid to the fund obtained for establishing a Hospital for Children.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, IN A pleasant location convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries, a room and bedroom on second floor for a gentleman, wife and child, and a room for a single gentleman. Address, stating location and price, GEO. T. MONTAGUE, Box No. 1,780 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with few other boarders, for a gentleman, lady, and two children. Sitting-room and two bedrooms required, which they prefer to furnish. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address H. A. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER—WANTED, BY a small family, in a private house, where no other boarders will be taken. Undoubted references will be given and required. Address Box No. 4,932 Lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, in a central part of the City, above 23d-st. Home comforts required on moderate terms. Address G. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and offering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,881 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO ONE or two gentlemen, with breakfast; a suite of rooms on second floor, consisting of front parlor, back room, and hall bedroom; or will let separately; gas and bath. Apply at No. 58 Lexington-av.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR A small private family, in some house between 3d and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Apply to C, Box No. 2,996, New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEE.
Open at 1, begin 2 o'clock
THIS AFTERNOON,
For Ladies and Children, and
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.
Open at 7, begins at 7¾, over at 10 o'clock.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the great fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Pronounced by Press and Public to be the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY,
Those delightful delineators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear for
THE LAST TIME,
THE LAST TIME,
in those three
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS
in which, during the past week, they awakened such
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT:
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and
THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:
Messrs. DAVIDGE,
C. W. CLARKE,
D. GRACE,
H. PIERSON,
HAGAN,
HIND,
RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU,
Mrs. WALCOT,
Mrs. SKERRITT,
Miss LOUISA BROWN,
Miss FLOYD,
&c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7½.
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
IN NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
Matinée EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
FIRST CONCERT FOR THE SEASON,
AT BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
Singing their new patriotic and miscellaneous songs. All will appear—Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and Little Dennett.
Doors open at 6½; concert at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
Particulars in programmes.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore.
ABNER S. BRADY.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

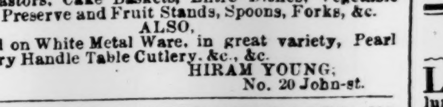
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

HOLIDAY
AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN.
The most useful and beneficial are the Patent Spring Rocking Horses, invented by Jesse A. Crandall. They are not dangerous, like the common rocker. They expand the chest, and learn the rider to sit correctly.
Send stamp inclosed for illustrated circular and price list. Also, a large assortment of Sleighs, Propellers, Drums, &c.
L. TIBBALS, No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS',
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
No. 150 BROADWAY,
Up stairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
Of the Thanksgiving attractions.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
which was received with the utmost delight on
THANKSGIVING DAY, AND EVERY DAY SINCE,
by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented in New-York, will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½,
and positively for the last time, when will also be presented
A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
by the best farce company in the United States.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED group of statuary, (Robert Thompson, Sculptor,) will be on exhibition for a few days only, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. All lovers of Scotia's bard will here see his never-to-be-forgotten song, reproduced on stone. And as the one figure is in the act of singing "And here's a han', my trusty fiere, and gies a han' o' thine," his companion, just arrived in his native land, with a well-filled carpet-bag, seems to have caught his enthusiasm, and you would almost think you heard the chorus of that ever-memorable song, as the twa cronies are just prepared to "Tak a richt guid willy wacht, for the days o' Lang Syne;" and to see the old-fashioned chairs, table, pint stoup, glasses, snuff mill, blue bonnet, plaid, and the ever-faithful collie dog, which you would think was inspired with the spirit of the song, as it looks with marked intelligence to the singer. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance, are here truly represented. Come one, come all, before they are sold, and see and admire for yourselves. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 20 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Pupils can now enter for the second quarter. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Afternoon and Evening. Also, a new class for WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, to commence on Saturday, Dec. 13. N. B.—A grand Soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $80 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. — Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years.
GEO. STECK.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY BANK, Checks on said Bank, as follows, viz.:
$800, Jona. Fithian, drawer, dated 28th or 29th Aug., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 5th Sept., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 10th Sept., 1862.
$100, John T. Dayton, drawer, dated 10th Oct. 1862.
$50, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 27th Oct., 1862.
$20, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, G. Huntington, drawer, dated 30th Oct., 1862.
$40, Chas. Smith, drawer, dated 21st Feb., 1862.
Also, draft of D. Congdon, on Fellows, Hoffman & Co. dated about 17th Oct., 1862, for $85 75.
The public is cautioned against taking any of the above.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4th, either in the Academy of Music or in going thence through 14th-st. and 2d-av., to St. Mark's Place. A lady's Mink Marten TIPPET. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. Address Box No. 3,904 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Speech from Vice-President Stephens.

HIS VIEWS OF THE WAR.

Vice-President STEPHENS made a speech at Crawfordville, Ga., some weeks since, which we find reported in the Augusta *Chronicle*. The present war, he said, is emphatically "the people's war." It is the effort of one people to blot another from existence, and it becomes every man in the South to exercise every capacity in aiding the army which is preventing his becoming worse than a serf. He said, frankly, that the Government, while doing all it can, cannot compass as thorough relief for the army as the efforts of communities and individuals.

In his appeal for contributions he alluded to those whose pursuits, positions or opportunities had enabled them to make money in these times. Opportunities to realize unusual profits upon labor or capital, in particular pursuits or trades, were incidents of all wars, and this one was no exception. These were evils of war. They offered great temptations to frail human nature. These temptations by every one should be resisted as the approaches of the foul fiend.

DICKENS had said the fumes of gold were more deadly to the moral sensibilities than the fumes of charcoal to the physical. It was true, none would think of making money or growing rich out of our common necessities, but every one should feel and realize the fact that our common hope is embarked in the common cause; that everything is at stake, and every one should do his duty, and his whole duty, whether at home or in the field. Those at home, in whatever position, have as important and essential—though not so hard and dangerous—duties to perform as those in the field. All should coöperate harmoniously and patriotically to the great end; and, while they (the people of that community) had none among them known as speculators or extortioners, yet there were some whose pursuits enabled them, or afforded them opportunities to realize larger profits on their capital and labor than in times of peace. To such he made a special appeal to contribute liberally and generously, as he believed they would. Let no one, whether body corporate or not, think of making profits out of articles needed by the men in the field. The idea was abhorrent.

On the general subject of our present conflict, involving, as it does, our individual as well as national existence, he said all wars were calamities—the greatest that can befall a people, except, perhaps, direct visitations from Providence, such as famines, plagues and pestilence. The greater the war, the greater the calamity. This war is a great calamity to us. We all feel it. It is the greatest war, and waged on the greatest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era.

The responsibility and guilt of it must be fearful somewhere. As great calamities as wars are, they are, however, sometimes necessary. Often forced by the highest dictates of patriotism—like "offences" we are told of—they sometimes needs come. They are, however, never right or justifiable on both sides. They may be wrong on both sides, but can never be right on both. Unjust wars, by the unanimous consent of civilized men, are held, as they should be, in condemnation and reprobation. People, therefore, as well as their rulers to whom such high trusts are confided, should look well to it and see that they are right before appealing to this last and most terrific arbitrament of arms.

Some thoughts on this subject, Mr. STEPHENS said, might not be out of place, even there. These he dwelt upon at some length, showing the justice of our cause and the wanton aggression of the enemy. He traced the history of the controversy between the Southern and Northern States, the principles and nature of our Government, the independence and sovereighty of the States, and the right of each to control its own destinies and act for itself in the last resort, as each State might think best for itself. It was wholly immaterial, he said, in considering the question of right and justice, now to look any further than the solemn act of the States of the South, after mature deliberation, each acting for itself in its sovereign capacity. Each State had the right thus to act, and when each for itself had thus acted, no power on earth had the right justly to gainsay it.

The old Union was formed by the States, each acting for itself in its sovereign character and capacity, with the object and purpose of advancing their interests respectively thereby. Each State was the sole judge, in the last resort, whether the future interests, safety, and well-being of her people required her to resume those sovereign powers, the exercise of which had been delegated to other hands under the old compact of Union. These principles have ever been held not only true, but sacred, with the friends of constitutional liberty in all the States since the old Union was formed. They rest upon that fundamental principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that all Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The States South, therefore, had nothing but what was their right, their inalienable right to do, the same as their ancestors did in common with the North, when they severed their connection with the British Government.

This war was waged by the North in denial of this right and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation. It was, therefore, aggressive, wanton and unjust. Such must be the judgment of mankind, let its results be what they may. The responsibility, therefore, for all its sacrifices of treasure and blood heretofore, or hereafter to be made in its prosecution, rests not upon us.

Mr. STEVENS said that soon after the first battle of Manassas duty called him to our camps near that point. He went over the ground on which that conflict had taken place. The evidences of the late terrible strife were still fresh and visible all around. The wide-spread desolation, the new-made graves and the putrid animal remains, not yet removed by the vultures, fully attested what a scene of blood it had been. While surveying the hills and defiles over which the various columns of men and the enemy passed, and were engaged on that memorable day, among many other things that crowded themselves upon his mind were two dying expressions reported to have been uttered in the midst of the battle. One was by a soldier on the side of the enemy, who, fallen and weltering in his blood, exclaimed, "My God! what is all this for?" The other was by the lamented BARTOW, who said, "Boys, they have killed me, but never give it up." These two exclamations were made at no great distance apart, and perhaps near the same time.

"What is all this for?" Mr. STEPHENS said he could but think the question was pertinent to both sides, and most pertinent from him who uttered it, addressed to all his invading comrades and those who sent them. Well might he there, in the agonies of death, in the din and dust of strife, in the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery, ask, "What is all this for?" Why this array of armies? Why this fierce meeting in mortal combat? What is all this carnage and slaughter for? The same question is still as pertinent to those who are waging this war against us as it was then. Why the prolongation of this conflict? Why this immense sacrifice of life in camp and the numerous battles that have been fought since? Why this lamentation and mourning going up from almost every house and family from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic and Gulf to the Lakes, for friends and dear ones who have fallen by disease and violence in this unparalleled struggle? The question, if replied to by the North, can have but one true answer. What is all this for on their part but to overturn the principle upon which their own Government as well as ours is based—to reverse the doctrine that Governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed?" What is it for but to overturn the principles and practice of their own Government from the beginning? That Government was founded and based upon the political axiom that all States and people have the inalienable right to change their forms of Government at will.

This principle was acted on in the recognition by the United States of the South American Republics. It was the principle acted on in the recognition of Mexico. It was acted on in the struggle of Greece to overthrow the Ottoman rule. On that question the greatest constitutional expounder of the North, Mr. WEBSTER, gained his first laurels as an American statesman. The principle was acted on in the recognition of the Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, on the overthrow of CHARLES X., of France, and again in the recognition of the Lamartine Government, on the overthrow of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, in 1848. At that time every man at the North in Congress, save one, Mr. STEPHENS believed, voted for the principle. The same principle was again acted upon, without dissent, in 1852, in the recognition of the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The same principle was acted upon in the recognition of Texas, when she seceded or withdrew from the Government of Mexico.

Many at the North opposed the admission of Texas as a State in our Union then. But there was little, if any, opposition to her recognition as an independent outside Republic. Strange to say, many of those who were then fiercest in their opposition to Texas coming into the Union are now the fiercest in their denial of the unquestioned right acknowledged to her before. Well may any and every one, North or South, exclaim, what is all this for? What have we done to the North? When have we ever wronged them? We quit them, it is true, as our ancestors and their ancestors quit the British Government. We quit as they quit, upon a question of constitutional right. That question they determined for themselves, and we have but done the same. What, therefore, is all this for? Why this war on their part against the uniform principles and practices of their own Government? There is but one plausible pretext for it; that is to exterminate our Southern institutions. It is to put the African on an equality with the white man. It is to conquer and subjugate independent and sovereign States, who deny their authority rightfully to rule over them. It is a war, in short, on their part, against right, against reason, against justice, against nature, and for nothing but power, conquest and robbery.

It is asked on our side, what is all this for? The reply from every breast is, that it is for home, for firesides, for our altars, for our birthrights, for property, for honor, for life—in a word, for everything for which freemen should live, and for which all deserving to be freemen should be willing, if need be, to die. Such, doubtless, were the feelings which prompted the other exclamation on that bloody field to which reference has been made, "Boys," said the dying BARTOW, "*they have killed me*, BUT NEVER GIVE IT UP." The same sentiments animated the breast of every gallant son of the South who poured forth his life-blood in achieving that first signal and glorious victory to our arms. Those who survived them did not give it up, until they succeeded in driving back the invader, the aggressor, the despoiler and robber. Both exclamations may well be treasured as mementoes. In whatever trials and sacrifices this war may bring upon us, when the thought of "What is all this for?" comes to the mind, recollect that it is, on our part, for everything most dear and sacred; and whatever reverses may await us, in a struggle for such objects, let the watchward of the last survivors be, "NEVER GIVE IT UP!" Let the world know, and history record the fact, if such should be our unhappy fate, that, though our country may be invaded, our land laid waste, our cities sacked, our property destroyed, the people of the South could die in defence of their rights, but they could never be conquered.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota; also, the evidence upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death.

Mr. WILKINSON said there seemed to be a deal of sympathy in the East for these Indians, and he wanted the facts to go before the Senate and the people, so they could understand the matter fully. He related several instances of barbarity practised by these Indians by concerted plans, killing the men at work in the fields, and then murdering the children and carrying the women and maidens into captivity worse than death. He referred to an instance where a young girl of thirteen years of age was outraged till she died in the presence of her sick mother. He said the people of Minnesota had always been a law-abiding people, and he wanted them to continue so—but if these Indian wretches are not hung according to law, they will be killed by the citizens without law. If the Government will not protect the people of Minnesota, they must protect themselves.

The resolution was agreed to.

A message was received from the House stating that the House had passed the bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the United States.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the Message from the President, published yesterday, and also the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling for the reports, letters, telegrams, etc., concerning the Army of the Potomac and the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal the provision of the 1st section of the Act passed July, 1862.

It repeals the provision limiting the number of Major-Generals.

The bill was referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Post-offices and Railroads to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad from Washington to New-York to carry the mails of the United States with security and dispatch, free from all local impediments.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to appointments in the navy. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act providing for internal revenue as imposes a tax upon powers of attorney for the collections of pensions, back pay and bounty for soldiers.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) called up the resolution offered by him, relative to the arbitrary arrests of citizens of Kentucky.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by inserting the following words: "If not incompatible with the public interests."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution then adopted.

Mr. HARDIN, of Oregon, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of Southern Oregon and Northern California.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive Session, and, upon the opening of the doors again, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to introduce a bill, of which he had given notice at the last session, to indemnify President LINCOLN and other persons for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the second reading of the bill.

The Speaker said the question was now "whether the bill shall be received?"

The bill was then read throughout for information.

The bill is in substance as follows:

Whereas, On the 4th of March, 1861, some of the United States were in an insurrectionary and rebellious condition, and the public safety required the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended, and some arrests and imprisonments were made in consequence thereof; and,

Whereas, There is not entire unanimity in the branches of this Government as to the declaring of such suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; therefore,

Be it enacted, That all such suspensions, arrests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused to be made, shall be confirmed and made valid, and the President, Secretaries and heads of Departments and all concerned or advising such acts are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereto, and all indictments, information, suits, prosecutions and proceedings wherever commenced or to be commenced against the President or any other person, are hereby discharged and made void.

The second section provides that during the existence of the rebellion, the President shall be and is invested with power to declare the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at such times and places, in regard to such persons, as in his judgment the public safety may require.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) raised the question as to whether one day's notice of his intention to introduce the bill should not have been given.

The rule was then read showing that this course was necessary.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from Kentucky had already given the required notice.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called for the reading of the notice, but as the journal was not in the House,

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the bill for the present.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that he should be glad to have a full House, at all events, when the bill was brought up again.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The number of sick and wounded soldiers have increased to an alarming extent, sixty thousand of whom are unfit for active service, and many more would much sooner recover their health at home; therefore considering the slow method of furloughs and discharges,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire whether some method cannot be adopted by the Secretary of War and Surgeon-General, by which furloughs and discharges can be more speedily effected.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire as to the reduction of the tax entering into manufactures, apart from that on manufactured articles, so that the material shall not be twice taxed, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That at no time since the existence of the rebellion have the forces and material in the hands of the Executive of the Government been so ample to and abundant for the speedy termination of the war than at the present moment, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion, and especially is it the duty of every officer and soldier, and of those in every branch of the Government, including the legislative, cordially to strike at once the assassins who have conspired to destroy our existence, prosperity and freedom, of which we are justly proud at home and abroad, and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever.

The resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 145.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) alone voted in the negative.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the causes, generally, of the Indian outrages in the Northwest, &c.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence on the present condition of Mexican affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on finances. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform the House how many clerks had been appointed since he entered upon his duties, their salaries, &c.; also, in what manner the $60,000 appropriated for seeds and cuttings had been expended.

On motion of Mr. NOBLE of Ohio, (Dem.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure the pay of soldiers in the convalescent camps.

Mr. COX of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the word "assassins," used in the resolution passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 85 against 31.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a series of resolutions as amendatory to those offered by Mr. STEVENS yesterday, and to postpone their consideration to Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the Union as it was must be restored and maintained one and indivisible forever, under the Constitution as it is, and the fifth article providing for amendments included.

Resolved, That if any person in the civil or military service of the United States shall propose terms of peace, or accept or advise the acceptance of any such terms on any other basis than the integrity of the Federal Union, and of the several States comprising the same, and the Territories of the Union, as at the beginning of the present civil war, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to this present civil war.

Resolved, That the unhappy civil war in which we are engaged, was waged in the beginning professedly not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or the established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and was so understood and accepted by the people, and especially by the army and navy of the United States; and that, therefore, whoever shall pervert, or attempt to pervert, the same to a war of conquest and subjugation, or for the overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States to abolish Slavery therein, or for the purpose of destroying or impairing the dignity, equality, or rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a flagrant breach of public faith, and of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Federal authority to extinguish any of the States of this Union, or to declare any of them extinguished, and to establish Territorial Governments within the same, will be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That whoever shall affirm that it is competent for this House or any other authority to establish a dictatorship in the United States, thereby superseding or suspending the Constitutional authorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any movement toward the declaring of a dictatorship, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union and public liberty.

Mr. LOVEJOY objected to the resolutions. All that was good was contained in those of STEVENS'. On his motion Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's resolutions were tabled by a vote of 75 against 50.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Buffington, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Moorhead, Nixon, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice, (Me.,) Riddle, Rollins, (N. H.,) Sargeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas, (Mass.,) Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wilson, Winslow, Worcester—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Biddle, Brown of Virginia, Clements, Cobb, Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Ruapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Richardson, Robinson, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, White of Ohio, Wyckliffe, Woodruff, Wright, Yeatman—50.

Mr. ALLEN asked but failed to obtain leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire into the alleged right of the Federal Government to set at defiance the Constitution, laws and sentiments of the people of Illinois in importing negroes into that State, and to consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of said negroes.

Adjourned until Monday.

Secretary Seward Not a Candidate for the United States Senate.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following letter from Secretary SEWARD, in reply to one from Hon. THOMAS T. DAVIS, inquiring whether he would permit his name to be presented to the Legislature for United States Senator, is equally a reply to the journals that have frequently connected his name with that question:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind note. I could not well assume that the Legislature of New-York would entertain any pretensions on my part to a seat in the Senate of the United States. It would, nevertheless, be very unpleasant for me to leave any doubt about my own determination in regard to public life. It is my fixed purpose, when relieved from my present post, to be, and remain, so long as I shall live, a private, but at the same time a loyal citizen. So settled is this purpose, that I should not relinquish it, even though places were opened to me, not grudgingly or upon compromise, but voluntarily and by acclamation. Faithfully your friend,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. THOMAS T. DAVIS,

Naval.

TO BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

The *Keokuk* will be launched this morning at 9½ o'clock, at the yard foot of Eleventh-street.

The *Catskill*, it is rumored, will also be launched to-day. She is one of the nine "Monitors," and is building at Greenpoint.

OFF AT LAST.

The *Juniata*, to which Mr. LINCOLN appointed Capt. BOGGS, after the loss of the *Varuna*, sailed, to join the blockade, from Philadelphia, yesterday. She was to be ready last February. The *Juniata* is a regular navy-built vessel, 1,240 tons burden, and carries 9 guns and 140 men. She is a pretty ship.

THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—This gallant regiment, which has been in North Carolina ever since the landing of Gen. BURNSIDE, it is now expected will winter at Newbern.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTESS MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 5.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, of yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet of seven transports and two iron-clads, with sealed orders. Destination unknown.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Store-Ship Courier—The Crew of the Prize Schooner Annie Dees, and a Charleston Pilot Passengers.

The United States ship *Courier*, three guns, W. H. CRESSY, Acting Master Commanding, arrived yesterday from Port Royal, after a passage of six days, and was towed to the Navy-yard.

She has on board the crew and cargo of the prize schooner *Annie Dees*, captured on the night of Nov. 20, while attempting to run the blockade out from Charleston. The cargo consists of turpentine and resin.

She also brings North several invalided and discharged officers and men from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; also, SAMUEL BURROUGHS, a Charleston pilot, captured on the steamer *Scotia*.

The following men-of-war were at Port Royal when the *Courier* sailed, viz.: *Wabash, Housatonic, Vermont, Water Witch, E. B. Hale, Ottawa*, storeship *Valparaiso*, and steamtugs *O. M. Petit* and *Rescue*.

The United States Coast Surveying steamer *Bibb*, arrived Nov. 27, from New-York.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COURIER.—W. R. CRESSY, Acting-Master Commanding; Wm. B. Stoddart, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Marshall W. Blake, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Wm. R. Bonsall, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Wm. P. O'Brien, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; Wm. G. McNaier, Charles J. Hill, A. B. Axtell, Acting Master's Mates.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU, who is the most unfortunate of managers, as far as weather is concerned, will give his grand "Dinorah" matinée to-day, when the whole of MEYERBEER's delightful work will be repeated. If the day is fine there will undoubtedly be one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season. Let us hope that it may be so.

GERMAN OPERA.—A spirited performance of "Der Wildschutz," last evening, attracted a very good audience notwithstanding the unpleasant condition of the streets. This charming little work improves so rapidly on acquaintance that it has already become one of the strongest attractions of the season. It is filled with delightful melodies and concerted pieces, that have motion in them. The performance last evening was unusually spirited, being as remarkable for the graceful acting of Mme. JOHANNSEN, and broad humor of Herr GRAFF, as for the musical care and excellence of all the artists.

To-night MOZART's opera of "Der Zauberflote" will be given for the last time.

IRVING HALL.—The Military Band of the Twenty-second Regiment, under Mr. HELMSMULLER, will give a grand performance here this evening. Several distinguished vocal artists will also assist, viz.: Mr. WM. CASTLE and Miss JENNY KEMPTON.

LAST NIGHT OF CAMILLE.—The few that have not seen Miss HERON in her celebrated impersonation of *Camille*, will have their last opportunity to do so at Niblo's Garden this evening. Throughout her engagement Miss HERON has achieved an enviable success, playing to houses that inspired the artists as well as filled the managerial pocket. Whatever may be thought of the moral of the play—and to our thinking it has no moral at all, if we except the very important lesson it impresses upon young ladies, to give up their lovers under no circumstances and on no pretence whatever—it is one that thousands flock to see, and that Miss HERON's rendition of the principal character is well worth seeing, very few will deny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 5, 1862.

$500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		1000 Erie Railway	62
Notes	104½	100 do. s15	62
3,000 do.	104	100 do. b30	62½
35,000 U.S.6s.1 yr.Certf.	97⅝	100 do. b10	62
10,000 N. Y.St. 6s, '73	119	400 do. s30	62
3,000 Ill. War Loan	103	50 do. s10	62
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	55	50 do. b10	62¼
5,000 Mo. St. 6s. s30	52⅝	650 Erie R. Pref.	92⅝
5,000 do s30	52⅝	100 do. s60	92½
6,000 N. Y. St 6s. '74	119	100 do. s60	92
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	107⅞	408 do. s30	92¼
5,000 do	107½	50 do. s10	92¼
3,000 B., N.Y&E.1st m.	95	300 do.	92¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93½	50 Hud. River R. s30	74⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	107½	650 do.	74½
5,000 Mich.C. 8s, C. 1st		800 Harlem Railroad	22
M. S. F. Bs	114⅜	35 P., Ft. W.& Chi. R.	51½
5,000 A.&T.H. 2d m. pf.	79½	16 Rome & Wat. R.	80
3,000 do.	79⅝	600 Harlem R. Pref.	51¼
15,000 A. & T.H. Inc. B.	60	200 do. s60	50⅞
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, old.	112½	100 do.	51⅛
1,000 D.L.& W. 1st bd.	112	200 do.	51
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	97½	600 Reading Railroad	75½
10,000 Tol.& W. 2d Mge.	81	200 do. s60	75½
500 do.	81¼	200 Mich. Central R.	90⅜
4,000 M. &P.DuC.1stm.	103½	250 do.	90¼
5,000 Gal.& Chi. 2d m.	109	100 do. s30	90
2,000 Ch. & R.I. B.	110	100 do.	90½
4,500 P.,F.W.& C.1st m.	106	440 do.	90
1,000 Clev. & Pitts.4m.	70¼	250 M.So.&N.Ind.R. s10	40
7,000 Hannibal &St.J.b	74	1200 do.	40
500 Phoenix Bank	105	200 do.	39⅞
14 Bank of Commerce.	99	500 M. S. & N I. G. S	82
5,000 P.Ft.W.& C.2d m.	93	600 do.	82½
5,000 do.	92½	50 do. b30	82⅞
17 Shoe & L. Bank	101	100 do.	82⅝
15 Commonwealth B'k	88¼	100 do. b15	82⅝
4,000 American Gold	132⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. b30	79
14,000 do	132⅜	200 do.	78¾
110,000 do.	132⅜	800 do. b10	78¾
10,000 do s10.	132	350 Clev. & Pitts. R.	42
45,000 do	132	100 do. b10	42
135 Penn. Coal Co.	115	400 do.	42¼
100 Cum. Coal pf.	14	300 do.	42½
60 Pac. Mail S.Co.	122½	50 do. s30	42
100 do.	122	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	81
50 do.	121½	150 do.	81¼
100 do. s30.	121	100 do.	81⅞
100 do.	121¼	100 do. s30	81⅛
100 do. s15	121¼	50 do. s10	81¼
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	102½	200 do.	81½
100 do	102⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R. b10	69
300 do	102¾	1500 do	69
100 do s30.	102½	400 do	69¼
200 do	102⅞	200 do s60	69
100 do s10.	102⅞	750 Chic. & R. I. R.	81
200 do b30.	103	100 do. s30	80⅞
50 do s30.	102¾	50 do.	80¾
25 do.	103	50 Chic. B. & Q. R. b60	87
100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33¼	45 do.	88
14 do.	33	50 Mil.& P. du C. 2d P.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$6,100 U. S. Dem. N's.	127	100 Harlem Railroad	21¾
7,000 Tenn.St.6s,'90. b60	55¼	100 do.	21⅞
10,000 do.	54¾	100 do.	21½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	52⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	39⅜
5,000 do	52¼	250 do. s10	39½
23,000 do	52	400 do.	39¼
200,000 Amer. Gold	131½	200 do.	39⅞
15,000 do. b30.	131¾	100 do. s60	39
25,000 do. b30.	131⅞	100 do.	39¼
20 Ocean Bank	85	200 do.	39
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	121½	50 Mich. Cen. R. b30	90
300 do.	122	650 do	89⅞
100 do. s60.	121	50 do. b10	89⅞
350 N. Y. Cen. R. opg.	103	100 do. s30	89⅜
100 do. s10.	102⅞	100 do.	89½
100 do.	102¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G.Stk.	82½
100 do. s30.	102¾	25 do.	82⅜
250 do.	102⅞	550 do.	82⅜
500 Chi. & R. I. R.	80	100 do. s30	82¼
1000 Erie Railway	61¾	50 do. b10	82⅜
200 do. s10	61⅝	300 Ill. Cent. R. S	78⅜
100 do.	61½	200 do. s10	78⅜
100 do. b10	61¾	400 Clev. & Pitt. R. b30	42⅞
800 Erie Railway Pref.	92⅜	400 do. b30	43
650 do.	92¼	400 do	42⅞
500 Hudson River R.	74⅜	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	81½
100 do. b30	74⅜	50 do.	81¼
100 do.	74⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	68¾
100 Harlem R. P. b30	51¼	900 do.	68½
200 do.	50⅜		

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 American Gold.	131¼	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	39¾
200 Erie Railway	61⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts.R.	42⅞
850 do.	61⅜	550 Galena & C. R.	81⅜
100 Hudson River R.	74⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	68⅜
100 Harlem R. R. Pre.	51	750 Rock Island R.	81
50 Ill. Cen. R.	78⅜	200 do	80¾
100 do.	79		

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$30,000 Amer'n Gold	131½	500 Harlem R. Pref.	50
20,000 do.	131⅜	100 do.	49¾
10,000 U. S. Dem. N's.	126⅜	1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	39
150 Pac. Mail S. Co.	121½	100 do. b10	39
400 Erie Railway	61½	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	82½
600 do	61¼	200 do. s10	82¼
200 do	61½	200 Illinois Cen. R.	77¼
50 Erie R. Pref.	91¾	1200 do.	78
200 do.	91¾	1500 do. b10	78
50 do.	91⅜	200 do. s15	77¾
100 do s3	91¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	68
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	42½	350 do.	67¾

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened weak this morning, and at the early session, there was a decided preference to sell at a decline of ¾@1 ₩ cent. from the closing prices of Thursday. After the Board adjourned, the same feeling prevailed on the Street, the decline extending to gold coin, which was done at one moment as low as 130½ per cent., as against 133 last night. The sudden and violent change in the general market was at first attributed to the peace rumors from Richmond in one of the morning journals, and the solution was for a time accepted by the Street. But later in the day, when a synopsis of Mr. Secretary CHASE's views on the Loan and Banking policy of the Government was made public, the movement against the market was at once attributed to a different cause. The sellers had evidently been acting on some knowledge that the report of the Secretary has created disappointment, if not a closer money market, in that he recommends no present increase of the National Circulation, while it looks to a further issue of 7.30 and 3.65 ₩ cent. Bonds of short date, convertible into 5.20 year Stock, as an alternative to the direct sale of such Stock, at a fair market price. This disappointment will probably be confined to the suggestion of other modes of raising Money, rather than to the arguments of the Secretary, which are to the direct support of the present issue of United States Notes, and the vindication of its current usefulness through the past eight or ten months. But whatever the ultimate opinion of the Street on this point may settle down upon, or whatever the action of Congress may be, the effect for the moment was to depress the market from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, and to check the rise in Gold. The business at both Boards was large, and the transactions late in the day at the outside room on William-street were considerable, and under much excitement among the operators. The last prices, compared with yesterday afternoon, were about as follows:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104	Missouris	53¼	52½
Treas. 7.30.₩ cts.	104	103¾	Tennessees	55¼	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	127	126¼	Harlem	22¼	21½
American Gold	133	131¼	Illinois Central	80¼	77¾
N. Y. Central	103¾	102½	Toledo	69⅛	67⅞
Erie Common	62⅜	61½	Pittsburgh	43¼	42½
Erie Preferred	92⅞	91¾	Rock Island	82	79½
Hudson	76	73¾	Galena	82¼	80⅞
Mich. Central	91⅝	89¾	Pacific	124	121½
Mich. Southern	41	38⅝	Panama	160	160
Mich.Guarant'd.	84¾	82⅝	Harlem Pref.	52⅜	50

The Exchange market was wholly unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and the disposition was to curtail or postpone the business designed for the mail to-morrow. There was a fair export demand for Gold, both yesterday and to-day, but it was not known how much of it will go forward by Saturday's steamer. The California packet of the 11th November is overdue, but no great uneasiness is yet felt for the safety of her remittance. The English letters had no perceptible influence on the Street. The impression from London is, that a further advance in the rate of interest may be made by the Bank of England to meet the large demand for Silver for the East Indies, which has to be supplied mainly by purchasers on the Continent with Gold.

There is much gratification expressed at the result thus far of the movement among our Merchants for the relief of the suffering operatives in Lancashire. The news will go out by the steamer to-morrow, and doubtless create equal pleasure to the English public. The anonymous contribution of $7,000 which heads the list, is attributed to Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, a retired merchant of this City, and the brother-in-law of Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr., whose firm contributes the free use of one of their 1,800 ton ships to transport to Liverpool the bread and provisions which may be dispatched to the sufferers.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	129	Irving	76
Merchants	102	Metropolitan	103
Phenix	105	Peoples'	90
Tadesmens'	100	East River	93
Merchants' Exchange	90	Shoe and Leather	101
Commerce	99	Continental	90
American Exchange	97	St. Nicholas	92
Chatham	87	Commonwealth	90
Hanover	87	Importers' & Traders'	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107½	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	108	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	79½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105¾	Chi. & N. W. App. Ex.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	61½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76	115	Chi. & N. W seconds	31½
Erie seconds, '79	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	53
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Lack. & W. Bonds	112
Erie fourths, '80	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97¼
Erie fifths, '88	97	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¾
B.N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	94¾	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103¼
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Gal. & Chic. firsts	110
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	109
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. 8₩ct., 69-'72	112	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103
Mich.Cen. n.f., 8 ₩ c.'82	114	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	110
Mich. So. 7₩c. seconds	93½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106
N. Ind. Goshen line,'68	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	92½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	70½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	107½	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	71

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending Dec. 4, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,202,031	$195,020	$498,096
Thrown on market	530,908	366,902	428,229
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$96,217,379	$41,632,470	$52,654,822
Thrown on market	95,000,799	42,391,973	57,141,165

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	494	$143,945	215	$66,191	110	$41,105
Mf. of Cot'n	199	32,730	143	36,145	113	27,451
Mf. of Silk	33	33,342	62	52,527	27	17,755
Mf. of Flax	399	87,665	157	34,902	321	33,197
Miscellan's	30	8,176	22	2,573	25	2,963
Total	1,155	$305,758	599	$192,338	593	$122,471
		192,338				305,758
Total entered		$498,096	Total marketed	$428,229		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,291,408, including for Customs, $85,000; payments, $1,577,353 26; balance, $9,831,466 98.

—The ladies of St. Louis recently presented Gen. Francis P. Blair with a sword, which cost, with the two scabbards and case, $1,000.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP.—It has been satisfactorily demonstrated by hundreds of intelligent housekeepers that PYLE's O. K. Soap is the most effectual and economical washing soap in the market. None but the best of materials are used in its composition, and all who want a profitable article should try it. Sold by grocers generally. JAMES PYLE, manufacturer, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS, CLERKS, AND BOOK-KEEPERS.—A phrenological description would disclose the real capabilities, and adaptation for special callings. What can I do best? Should I become a Statesmen, a Cashier, or, can I buy better than I can sell? In what department can I succeed best? An examination at No. 308 Broadway, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, will reveal the real state of things.

[Advertisement.]

NORTHERN SPRUCE vs. SOUTHERN PINE.—Pine is the characteristic of poor, pining Dixie, but here at the North we're all spruce; and especially spruce is he who suns himself in one of KNOX's immaculate Winter Hats, which aid even shabby coats to look genteel. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and see the little beauty.

[Advertisement.]

Last day of the fascinating Thanksgiving piece, "The Sea King; Or, the Ice Queen's Vow," at Barnum's Museum. It will be played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 7½. It is conceded the most beautiful holiday piece ever presented to a New-York audience. Be sure and see it to-day or to-night for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 5—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Babet, Mrs. Stein, Mr. Wright and lady, Mr. Cummings and lady, Capt. Moody and lady, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Pond and lady, Mr. Cornforth and lady, Mrs. Carew, 3 children and nurse, Miss Leese, Miss Tape, Messrs. Nicholson, Parrott, Sloane, W. Jewett, J. Brackett, M. Fernando, R. Mustard, J. Corbutt and brother, Jessop, S. Raydercken, C. McGibbon, H. Shipman, T. Nelson, M. Palmer, Mrs. Pommer and infant, Mrs. Renard and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon rises... 4 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 22 | Gov. Island. 8 10 | Hell Gate.... 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Union, Nelson, Havana.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships Riga, Freeto, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Catharine, Freeman, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Levanter, Clifford, Valparaiso, Alfred Ladd; Timandra, ——, Liverpool, Sloman & Eddy; Meridan, Doutis, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Angelia Brewer, Ingraham, Havana, T. A. R. Webster; Laura, (Pruss.) Blank, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.; Eva, (Br.,) Perry, Belfast, Edmiston Bros.; Sea, (Br.,) Drummond, Dublin, J. C. McArthur; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Hoveland, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Augusta, (Norw.,) Hassel, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Palmetto, Quig, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Robert Mowe, Jr., Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Zevalaw, (Dutch,) Schut, Rio Grand del Sud, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts, J. H. Hubbard & Co.; Renshaw, Pierson, Havana, W. H. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Manzanilla, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners N. S. Rue, Wright, Washington; O. F. Hailey, Buckley, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Saml. C. Hulse, Furman, Port Royal, J. W. McKee; Willow Harp, Davis, Point-a-Petre, B. F. Small & Co.; E. W. Benton, Von Gilder, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm. H. Cleare, Bethel, Harbor Island, James Douglass; Nellie D., Steedman, Newbern, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; F. H. Cummings, Welden, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Margaret Plata, Blizzard, Wilmington, F. L. Kneeland; S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mountaineer, Falkenburgh, Philadelphia; C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; American Chief, Presey, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; John M. Taylor, Lynch, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Amelia, Rockhill, Philadelphia; Adelia Kelly, Blatchford, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. W. Hand, Mahlon, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. L. Rackett; Mary A. Steelman, ——, Cape May.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Nov. 19, and Queenstown the 20th, at 4:07 P. M., with mdse. and 266 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 19, passed Am. ships Victory and "Roger E. Stein," towing out of port. 20th, at 2:05 A. M., exchanged night signals with a large steamship bound up Channel, showing one blue light and one red rocket; 24th, 8 A. M., lat. 50 55, lon. 39 39, signalized steamship Glasgow, strg. E. Dec. 2, 11:30 P. M., passed a large steamship strg. N.; showed no signals; 4th, 8 A. M., signalized steamship Persia, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, strg. E.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Nov. 22, and Queenstown 23d, at 4:10 P. M., with mdse. and 282 passengers to E. Cunard. Passed R. M. steamship Arabia going into Liverpool.

U. S. gunboat Monticello, D. L. Braine, Lieutenant commanding, Wilmington, N. C., via Hampton Roads. She has been on blockading service for the past 8 months, and comes home for repairs.

U. S. storeship Courier, W. K. Cressy, Acting Master, commanding, Port Royal Nov. 29.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Villafranca, Anderson, London and Portsmouth Oct. 28, with mdse. and 43 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley. Was 14 ds. in the Channel with strong S. W. and W. gales. Nov. 30, lat. 40 20, lon. 67, saw 2 large ships, with numbers set, but could not make them out.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Pierce, Alexandria, Va., in ballast to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Royal Visitor, (Br., of Wexford,) Hull, Waterford 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, (of Damariscotta,) Bradley Kingston, Jam., Nov. 7, with logwood to master. Nov. 20, while in the Gulf, took a gale from W. S. W., and lost part of deck-load: split sails, &c.

Schr. Abby Gale, Kendall, Elizabethport, with iron for Boston.

Schr. Lovet Peacock, Logan, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Dart, (Br., of Halifax,) Conrad, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ossuna, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Penney, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

WIND—This morning from S. W., hazy.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Dec. 4—U. S. transports North Star, Northern Light, Haze and Quincy. Ship Owego. Bark Arthur, (Pruss.) Brigs Leone, Samuel Churchman, Ocean Pearl. Schrs. Chief, Mail, Caroline.

Dec. 5—Steam transport City of Richmond, for Washington, D. C. Steamship Union, for Havana. Ship Ashburton, for London.

Miscellaneous.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The ship Ganges, from Quebec for Greenock, has arrived here, having on board the captain and crew of brig Premier, of Dundee, from New-York for Trieste, abandoned in a sinking condition Oct. 29, lat. 45 N., lon. 56 W.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Arcadia—Br. brig, hence for Kingston, Jam., Nov. 13, off Cape Donna Maria.

London—ship, hence for London, exchanged signals with, Nov. 30, lat. 40 20, lon. 67.

Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, Nov. 24, lat. 42 25, lon. 62 45.

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REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY Morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew........$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew........10,000
5, 38, 51, drew........10,000
47, 48, 49, drew........6,450
31, 56, 68, drew........5,000
17, 31, 56, drew........5,000
17, 30, 38, drew........5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,289 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.